BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,939 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
L NEPAUL	3536	650	L. M. Wimer	11th Mar
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	18th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th "
M TASMANIA	4493	800	C. G. Perris	1st Apl
L GANGES	4196	8-0	E. Stewart	8th "
—NIZAM	2736	500	R. Hasselwood	15th "
L COROMANDEL	4126	800	I. Reeves	22nd "
M SURAT	3142	550	W. G. Nantes	29th "
L PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th. May.
—SIAM	2011	500	W. D. Worcester	13th "
L CATHAY	2983	500	S. Ashdown	20th "
				TUESDAY.
M BENGAL	4702	900	W. B. Andrews	24th May

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

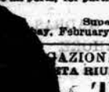
STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
BOKHARA	2941	500	C. Edwards	18th March.
ROHILLA	3504	700	W. Garratt	1st April.
ROSETTA	3501	700	G. W. Brady	15th "
VERONA	3116	540	W. J. Woobat	29th "

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 25, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 530, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
D. SALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th "
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May	7th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	12th March.
BISAGNO	4,000	16th April.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 22, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.
1887.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail about
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3890	450	16th March.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	1st April.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4600	650	7th do.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	1st May.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	7th do.
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	1st June.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	7th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 15th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1887.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500 550	14th March.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For farther particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Feb. 14, 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger steamer CITY OF VENICE, 327 Tons, will sail for LONDON or LIVERPOOL, on or about 19th March. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two bath Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st January, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.
S.S. BELGRAVIA.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT; SAILING MAY, 25th.

ATTENTION is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,000 tons, sailing punctually as above. Has two and four berth cabins on deck and every comfort for first class passengers.
The refrigerating room ensures an ample supply of ice throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "MALACCA" will sail as above on 15th proximo. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

DIAMOND AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS.
A FINE COLLECTION in all the latest Designs on hand.
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 600.
GEMS mounted to order of any of the undermentioned patterns desired in the time specified. A single Stone, Claw or Gipsy, setting in one day.
5 Stones, half hoop, setting in three days.

LOOSE BRILLIANTS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, &c., to pick from at the current market value.

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th March, 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 14th March (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Husreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,905 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 21st March, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA ..... 2073 tons About 15th April.
s.s. HUZARA ..... 2078 " " 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, March 8, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.
PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—
ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.
Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels.
Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 House Old Court Street.

THE s.s. "QUEEN VICTORIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and is moored in the stream. Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to send their boats along-side to take delivery of their respective goods at once or otherwise they will be landed at Bunder as customary.
The Steamer's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims must be adjusted before the departure of the steamer or will not be entertained.

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, March 7, 1887.

THE CITY LINE s.s. CITY OF VENICE has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. Consignees of Cargo are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Matches, oils, acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages, exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted from the landing mod.
The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Custom House Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7 March 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

OF the best London Manufacture and most approved Patterns, especially made to meet the requirements of the climate. The Chests are *filled* with the best and most appropriate medicines, in conformity with the experience of the best medical authorities. Each Chest is accompanied by a Manual, compiled by a Physician of high standing, containing full information respecting the administration of the various remedies.

SOLID LEATHER CHESTS.

				Cash Prices. Rs. a.
No. 1	containing 7	White	9½ by 5½ by 2½ inches.	28 0
" 2	" 9	Stop-	10½ by 6½ by 2½ "	35 0
" 3	" 10	pered	7½ by 5½ by 4½ "	46 0
" 4	" 15	Bottles,	10½ by 6 by 4½ "	55 0
" 5	" 19	&c.	12 by 7 by 5½ "	77 0

MAHOGANY CHESTS.

				Rs. a.
No. 6	containing 16		8½ by 7½ by 6½ inches.	65 0
" 7	" 20		9½ by 8½ by 6½ "	82 0
" 8	" 20	White	9½ by 9 by 6½ "	84 0
" 9	" 26	Stop-	12½ by 8½ by 6½ "	100 0
" 10	" 14	pered	9½ by 6½ by 5½ "	54 0
" 11	" 19	Bottles,	12½ by 8 by 5½ "	82 0
" 12	" 21	&c.	12 by 8 by 6½ "	86 0
" 13	" 22		9 by 7½ by 11 "	105 0
" 14	" 27		14½ by 12½ by 8 "	132 0

POLISHED OAK, AND DEAL GRAINED-OAK CHESTS.

				Rs. a.
No. 15	containing 61	Green	16½ by 12½ by 10½ inches.	120 0
" 16	" 34	Stop-	18½ by 10 by 11 "	90 0
" 17	" 26	pered	12½ by 8 by 9½ "	74 0
" 18	" 21	Bottles,	12½ by 9½ by 9 "	70 0
" 19	" 9	&c.	12½ by 9½ by 7 "	53 0

TREACHER & CO.'S SMALL FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST FOR INDIA.

A POLISHED MAHOGANY CASE, WITH SLOPING LID,
VERY PORTABLE AND CONVENIENT.

Contents.—Fifteen glass bottles with stoppers, two 8-oz., four 2-oz., nine 1-oz., minim measure, scales and weights, in japanned tin box, and palette knife.
Fitted complete with medicines as recommended by Dr. Moore in his "Manual of Family Medicine for India." Price complete, Rs. 21-0.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEST LINEN DAMASK
TABLE CLOTHS,
IN ALL SIZES.
9 ft. 6 in. long, Cash Rs. 10-8; 30 ft. long, Cash Rs. 60 each.
TABLE NAPKINS,
ALL PURE LINEN.
Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 10-8, 12-8, 15-0, 16-0, doz.
Extra Large Size Rs. 24-0.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE.

1. THE Agent is prepared to receive tender for Miscellaneous Stores of Country Produce for 12 months, commencing from 1st April 18 7.
2. Tenders must reach the office of the undersigned before 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY the 14th March 1887 in sealed covers endorsed Tender for supply of Country Stores.
3. The tenderers' schedules with specification and conditions of supply may be had from the Company's Storekeeper at Hotgi on payment of Rs. 2.
I. Metals manufactured and unmanufactured. II. Tools. III. Hardware. IV. Cloths. V. Ropes. VI. Tallow, Soap, &c. VII. Hides, Leather and Leather work. VIII. Timber, Bullies, Charcoal, &c. IX. Furniture and Glassware. X. Painters' Stores. XI. Chemical. XII. Wicker-work and Bamboos. XIII. Potteries. XIV. Country Stationery. XV. Lamps. XVI. Miscellaneous. XVII. Medical Stores. XVIII. Oils.
4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender.
5. For further information respecting probable quantities, &c., &c., apply to the Chief Storekeeper, Hotgi.

G. M. STEWART, Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 1887.

CHOICE WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.
18	0	... Fine Old ...	...MARSALA...	Sicily...	18	0
		The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.				
32	0	... Fine Old ...	..MADEIRA... direct from the Island...		32	0
		Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.				
34	0	... Superior Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	34	0
		This, our well-known Invalid Wine, is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.				
27	0	... Fine Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	27	0
		A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.				
19	0	... Fine ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	19	0
		A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.				
24	0	... Fine Old	...CARLOWITZ...	Hungary...	24	0
		This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.				
20	0	.. Fine...	...CARLOWITZ...	Hungary...	20	0
		Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MUNRO'S FOOD
The best for Infants.
PHILLIPS & Co., Limited,
Bombay and Poona.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,
Unsurpassed in any Market.
Sound, Wholesome, Rich.
Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8; per doz.
KEMP & CO., LD.

CIGARETTES
BY
THEODORE VAFIADIS, CAIRO.
A Further Consignment of these
JUSTLY CELEBRATED, HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
Just received per Mail Steamer "Tasmania," and can be recommended with great confidence to all Smokers who like a
MILD AND DELICATE CIGARETTE, WITH FULL AROMA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES FOR EVENING WEAR FOR GENTLEMEN.

WE have a specially choice selection of the following goods manufactured to our special order, neat and new designs for present season, comprising :—

		Rs. a
Navy Blue and Black Balbriggan Socks, Embroidered Fronts, Silk Spots, &c.	... per pair	2 12
Black Lisle Thread Socks, Plain and Embroidered Silk Clocks	... "	2 18
do. Spun Silk Socks, Embroidered Self and Coloured Clocks	... "	5 2
do. Pure Silk Socks, very rich quality, Embroidered Self and Coloured Clocks	... "	10 0
do. do. Embroidered Fronts, a splendid variety	... "	11 8
White Kid Gloves, 2 buttons	... "	2 0
Best Paris do.	... "	3 8
Lavendar Kid Gloves	... "	3 8
Straw Kid do. Sewn Black	... "	3 8
White Cambric Bows from ¾ to 1¼	... per doz.	9 0
do. do. Ties, fine quality, all widths	... "	6 0
do. Tape or Solid Ties	... "	7 0
18 carat Gold Studs, Links, &c., complete in set, silk lined case, original and unique designs, from	...	30 0

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
HOSIERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

NOW READY.

[TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King St., Whitehall
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

RACING WATCHES
COMBINING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

MARCKS & CO., Ld., beg to invite the attention of the Public to their large Stock of CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

1. Chronograph only. In stout German Silver Case, with Crystal Glass Front, Re. Keyless, three actions :—Starting, stopping, and flying back, medium size 35
2. Silver double Crystal Case, showing Chronograph on one side and Time on the other, a good Lever Watch for the value 75
3. Silver Crystal-faced, Keyless Lever, a powerful Watch, will stand any amount of Rough usage, especially recommended 125
Do. do. do. Hunting Case 135
4. Gold Hunting Chronograph Watch, high quality, heavy 18 Carat Case 400
5. The same in Crystal-faced Case 350

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate
A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.
Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

EDINA WHISKY.
OLD, MELLOW, AND FINE FLAVOURED, Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
KEMP AND CO., LD.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

THE HOME-GOING SEASON, 1887.
THORPE AND CO.

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	7	8	to 16	8	Ladies' Sun Hats ...	from 4	0
Travelling Suits	25	0	to 28	0	Overland Chairs	4	8
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	28	0	to 35	0	Despatch Boxes	3	8
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	38	0	to 50	0	Elder Down Pillows	3	8
Best White Shirt Bands	each	4	4		English Feather Pillows	3	8
Do. do. Collars	"	4	8		Money Belts, Pockets all round, from Rs. 2-8 to	3	8
Best Oxford do.	"	5	0		Block Tin Collar Boxes	1	8
Best Flannel and Silk Wool		8	8		China Grass Slippers from Re. 1-0 to	1	8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm		8	to 12	8	Morocco Slippers	3	8
Dressing Gowns	11	8	to 25	0	Brown Leather Slippers	2	12
Warm Lamb's Wool Undervests	each	6	0		White Canvas Shoes	1	8
Do. do. Pants	"	6	0		Chera Belts, best Flannel	2	12
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	6	8		Champagne or Soda-water Taps	2	12
Superior Merino Socks	per doz.	15	8		Marine or Saltwater Soap per packet	1	0
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	per doz.	25	0		Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	2	8
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30	0		Assorted Perfumes per bottle	2	8
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3	8		Travelling Pillows each	1	8
Navy Ribbed Cotton	pair	3	8		Resais or Quilts from	3	0
Gauze Merino Undervests per ½ doz.		12	0		Scotch Mauds and Rugs from	10	0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.	30	0		Cambric Handkerchiefs per doz.	2	0
Stout Merino Vests	each	5	8		Metal Soap Boxes from	1	8
Stout Merino Pants	each	6	8		Sponges from	1	8
Gauze Merino Pants	each	6	8		Sponge Bags	1	8
Kid Glove Lined		4	8		Rug Straps	1	8
Warm Mufflers		2	0		Leather Purses	2	0
Travelling Caps		4	0		Sovereign Boxes from Rs. 3-8 to	4	8
Best Tweed Hats		4	8		Razors, ready for use	2	0
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.	6	8		Shaving Brushes	2	0
Linen Faced Collars	doz.	8	0		Nail Brushes	2	8
Best Linen Cuffs	doz.	12	0		Tooth Brushes	0	12
Linen Faced Cuffs	doz.	1	8		Hair Brushes	4	0
Overland Trunks, best make,	from	30	0		Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10	8
Solid Leather Portmanteaux		40	0		Nail Scissors from 1-8 to	2	0
Railway Portmanteaux		13	0		Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps from	10	8
Tan Canvas Courier Bags		8	0		Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c. &c.	6	8
Soiled Linen Bags		5	0		Vulcanized India-rubber Travelling Baths	15	8
Gladstone or Expanding Bags		30	0		Waterproof Coats	9	8
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from	13	8		Air Pillows	6	8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from	25	0		Air Cushions	6	0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from	33	0				
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28	0	to 50	0			

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WHISKY.
SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs. 41 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	" 37 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	" 37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	" 28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	" 26 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	" 26 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	" 24 4

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 29 8
Do. one Shamrock	" 27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	" 26 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER JUBILEE TOURNAMENT.

To be held on the Oval, Bombay, on the 9th & 10th Mar. 1887

NOTICE FOR THE PUBLIC.

A LIMITED NUMBER of SEATS will be available in the "DURBAR TENT" at Rs. 3 per seat per day. These seats will be alloted to the public in the order in which they may be applied for.

Tea is will also be provided, admission to which may be obtained on payment of Re. 1 per day.

And chairs will be placed round the course, the charge for which will be 8 Annas each per day.

Tickets may be obtained from

The Hon. Sec. for Ground Arrangement, Govt. Central Press, Fort, Bombay; and also on the Ground.

W. GEORGE, Col. Serjt. B. V. Rifles,
Hon. Sec. for Ground Arrangements,
Govt. Central Press, Fort.

ALFRED THEATRE,

BOREE BUNDER,

THE EVENING RESORT FOR PLEASURABLE PASTIME.

UNBOUNDED SUCCESS
OF THE RENOWNED AND ONLY
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
THE DONATORS OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, MARCH 9TH,

Another great Programme.

Brilliant success of

THE FAKIRS OF DELHI;
OR THE
MAGICIANS OF THE EAST,

Exposing the Travelling Egg: the Growth of Flowers, The Wonderful Birdcage Trick and Sphynx Mystery.

THE VANISHING LADY.

The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the SCREAMING SKETCH—
(By General Request,)

THE BLONDIN DONKEY

From the Royal Aquarium, London.

New Ballads, Songs, Duets, Jokes, Dances, &c.

Admission Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Ans. 8. Smiling begins at 9.

Box-plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

T. HUDSON, Proprietor and Manager.

DR. PUNDOLE begs to inform the Public that he has OPENED an ESTABLISHMENT for Selling Fancy and Ornamental CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, PALANQUIN CLOCKS, Gold and Silver WATCHES, and CHARMS, Ladies' and Gent's LOCKETS, Aluminium CHARMS, CHAINS, and KEYS, and NECKLACES, Real Pebble, Gold and Silver, and Steel SPECTACLES, Gold EYE-GLASSES, &c., &c.

Best Metal Watches, Rs. 8 Cash.

Practical and Experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.

CHARGES MODERATE.

OPPOSITE the CASH BAZAAR.

ICE SAFE FOR SALE, most approved principles, to preserve Meat, Fish, &c. Ice Well, Cistern, and Refrigerating Chamber.

Size.—3 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 1 in.

Price, Rs. 175.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class shoeing

A good pair of steady grey W. GELDINGS, about 15'2, in regular work; one is also a good Saddle Horse and can be ridden by a lady. Price for the pair Rs. 500.

A dun C.B. GELDING, 13 hands, 6 years, very handsome and grand stepper, quiet in Saddle and Harness and very fast. Rs. 400.

A grey C.B. racing Pony "ACOLYTE," 7 years. Rs. 600.

A brown C.B. GELDING, 14·3 high, 5 years, Charger, up to weight. Rs. 800.

A good-looking and powerfully built BAY ARAB HORSE, 5 years, 14·3, an excellent Brougham or Dogcart Horse. Rs. 500.

A well-bred black WALER GELDING, 5 years, 15·2 high, very fast and stylish in Harness, quiet to ride. Rs. 700.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Town Barracks, on FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

A large quantity of stores, consisting of serge, wire webbing, horse shoes and nails, English wheelbarrows, bogsheads in pack and taut, jhools, julleahs, ropes, leather articles, iron gratings, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Action at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Meerzamul Sewbux

150 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares in small lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

A consignment of books, consisting of about 1,000 volumes.

Also the library of an officer.

Prismatic compass an barometer,

Catalogues are published and the books are now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms

10 bales grey shirtings,
6 ,, bordered shirtings,
5 cases prints,
5 ,, sagrapats,
1 set double harness,
1 lady's saddle,
2 cases 90 reams coloured paper,
1 case marble paper,
1 ,, table mats
1 ,, pictures,
1 ,, soaps,
200 boxes table candles 9½ oz. nett.
50 ,, ,, 16 ,,
2 cases black and T. red velvet.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Fazul Dossa.

F. D. 101-13. 13 cases lamps.

AT 2 P.M.

1 new light victoria,
1 light dogcart,
1 light buggy.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF TEAK AND JUNGLEWOOD SCANTLINGS AND JUNGLEWOOD LOGS.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited

About 100 tons teak and junglewood scantlings of various sizes, also several junglewood logs.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogly road, near the Great Eastern Mill, the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of George Rennison, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, March 9, 1887.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

LILIUM NEILGHERRENSE. The blossoms are creamy white, deliciously fragrant, and nearly a 1,000 long. Fine flowering bulbs can be sent by post. T. BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Mahim, Bombay.

ADVANCES made on Property or Approved Personal Security. Apply by letter to "LUCK," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IRON Gray Arab PONEY, 4 years old, 13·2½ high, very pretty and a good Harness Poney, Rs. 450. To be seen at SCOTT and Co's Stables, Girgaum.

BARGAIN! Our well-known Kioto Pattern Tea Sets, in 27 pieces, for Rs. 6-14, a price not known in India, suitable for all families.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, Pair of handsome Grey PONIES, warranted without vice, also a VICTORIA, owner going to England. Apply G. CROCKER, Constructor, Government Dockyard, Bombay.

ICES, Ices, four kinds daily, every day different kinds. Also Wines and Spirits of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE B. A. Gal, "PEELER," 13·3½, aged, Winner of 3 Races on the Flat at Sky Meetings, good after pig; also goes in Harness, and has been ridden by a Lady. Rs. 400. Apply ASST. SUPT. of POLICE, Jalgaon, E.D., Khandeish.

HOUSE TO LET, Furnished, on Cumballa Hill, with private entrance on Pedder Road, Five Bed Rooms, two Sitting Rooms and Stabling for eight horses. At present occupied by Dr. Pechey. Available on 1st May next, for six months. Apply to PHIPSON and Co., Fort.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have the capacity for every variety of work. They sew the lock-stitch and never get out of order. They are the most durable and can be worked either by hand, treadle, or both. 5, Church Gate Street; Bombay.

PARBUL HOUSE and PINTO LODGE are TO LET for this Season. Rent Rs. 550 and Rs. 500 respectively. Both the Bungalows occupy an excellent position and command a beautiful view, the former is situated near Pinto's Hotel and the latter at the Artist Point and Gymkhana. Apply to J. PINTO.

QUADRILLE PARTIES and BALLS—Excellent String Bands provided. Apply to SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

COME and TRY OUR Egyptian Cigarrettes "GORDON PASHA." Rs. 1 per 100. No. 3, MILITARY SQUARE.

VARNISHES, White Lead, White Zinc Ground Paints, and Dry Colours WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, 1, Dean Lane.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

BEST SHEFFIELD ELECTRO-PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY, finest quality, sold at London Cash Prices. MARCKS & Co., opposite the Clock Tower.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each BADHAM, PILL & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

NOVELTIES in PARIS MILLINERY for Ladies just received, and marked at moderate prices. THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., 23, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-4 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

[illegible] No. 1, Medow Street, or Third Floor [illegible] Rs. 40 per mensem. [illegible] Rs. 2,000 to 3,000.

BOMBAY HOTEL, Fort.—Rooms large and airy, for Visitors and families &c. Hot and Cold Baths. Special Rates for Monthly Residents. Bar and Billiard under Mrs. GRAND.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15, Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, a Comfortable HOUSE, furnished, on Church Hill, Igatpuri, for the approaching hot weather. For particulars, apply to "A. B. C.," care of the Post Master, Bhusawul.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

THE only WHITE MONKEY known to be in existence, purchased by the Waterbury Watch Company for shipment to Europe, is on view for a few days at Soundy and Co., Limited, Rampart Row. No Charge.

ST. PAULI and LAGER BEER.—Fresh shipment just to hand, in cases of 4 doz. qts. and 8 doz. pints respectively. Prices on application.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS and Works of Art taken from Carte-de-visite photos to life size pictures. Orders received and samples to be seen at Mrs. Neuman's Baby Linen Warehouse, No. 35, Meadow Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—The Proprietor of an Up-country Paper desires to engage the services of a competent Co-Editor. He is prepared to offer liberal terms to one who has already been successfully engaged in this capacity. Apply to "D. T." care of this Paper.

DAILY GOVERNESS, a young English widow educated a Miss Prescott's School, accustomed to the charge of children, with ten years excellent character, is open to an engagement. Address "M." "Bombay Gazette" Office. Reference permitted to Mr. Justice Hart.

JUBILEE! JUBILEE!! JUBILEE!!!—For the Season a Choice Stock of very unique and rare Foolkaries and Palangposh to hand, suitable for Drawing-room Purdahs and Roofs and Piano Covers. Prices cheap.—HURJEEMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, Meadow Street and Rampart Row.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8 annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

AN OFFICE ROOM TO LET on FIRST FLOOR of PEARSE'S, Apollo Street. Apply to J. PEARSE on the premises.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

MATHERAN.

THE Undersigned is now prepared to negotiate for any of the BUNGALOWS at MATHERAN, for the present MARCH SEASON.

2, Hornby Row. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO BE LET, a very desirable BUNGALOW, on Pedder Road, from April next. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

2, Hornby Row. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO BE LET, a furnished BUNGALOW, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Harold Curjel, Esq., from about 15th April next, for about six months or longer. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

2, Hornby Row. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, a very desirable and one of the best BUNGALOWS, on Malabar Hill, commands a very charming view on the West, former residence of the Hon. Justice Gibbs and now in the occupation of J. Steiner, Esq.; it is well adopted for a first class chummery or two large families. For rent and other particulars apply to

2, Hornby Row. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO BE LET, a furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, from 15th April to 15th December. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply to

2, Hornby Row. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, a BUNGALOW on Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of F. Stockinger, Esq. Apply to

2, Hornby Row. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable TOP FLOOR, entirely open from all sides at Mody Bay, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to

2, Hornby Row. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN wishing to SUBSCRIBE to the FUND for PRESENTING an ADDRESS of congratulation and giving a suitable entertainment to SIR DINSHAWJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, KNIGHT, are requested to send in at their earliest convenience to the Bank of Bombay their contributions not exceeding Rs. 50 and not below Rs 10 from each subscriber.

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
For self and Joint Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th February 1887.

GEYER & Co., Ld.
NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company held on FRIDAY the 25th February last it was decided to make a further call of Rs. 15 per Share payable into the Agra Bank, Ld., on or before the 15th inst., after which date Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged,

H A GEYER,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 2nd March 1887.

SALE OF TIMBER IN THE KODIBAG DEPOT NEAR KARWAR.

NOTICE is hereby given that about 935 teak logs measuring about 2269 Khandis [more or less] will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Kodibag Forest Depot near Karwar, on TUESDAY, the 15th March 1887.

Terms of sale—cash, or payment to the Accountant General on the 2nd day following the sale. In case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate the payment by Telegraph to the Forest Ranger in charge of the coast depots, Karwar.

For further particulars apply to the Forest Ranger in charge coast Timber Depots, Karwar.

L. MACGREGOR,
Acting Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Conservator's Office, S. C., Camp Kodkani, Kanara Districts, 24th February, 1887.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

PATENT ROOFING TILES, made on the most modern and approved principle, cheaper, lighter, more durable, and in every way more advantageous than any others in the market, and a considerable saving in covering space.

From their exactitude in make and fit there is no possibility of leakage. Purchasers can always rely upon their requirements being promptly supplied.

Also, Machine-made Bricks of best quality.

For full particulars and prices apply to

THE INDIAN TILE COMPANY,
78, Tamarind Lane (opposite the Cathedral.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of the Company, on SATURDAY, the 2nd April 18·7, at 3 p.m.

[1] To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1886.
[2] To elect a Director and Auditors.
[3] To declare a Dividend.
[4] To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, to 31st December, 1885.
[5] To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th February, 1887.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate will be received by the Commissary of Ordnance, Madras, up to 14 April, 1887, and opened at 12 noon, on the 15th April, 1887, for the SUPPLY of IRON and STEEL of different sizes and descriptions (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to the 31st March, 1888.

The term more to include supply of stores, if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of original tender.

Sizes and descriptions can be obtained on application to the Commissary of Ordnance, Madras

Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for 8 annas from the Office of Commissary of Ordnance, Madras.

Tenders should be accompanied by a Bank Receipt on account of deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. as earnest money, which deposit will be returned on execution of the Contract Deed or rejection of the Tenders.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected. The accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement.

In the event of his failing to take it up, his earnest money will be forfeited.

On the failure of Contract it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the iron and steel delivered [illegible]

[illegible] Commissary of Ordnance in charge.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR DISORDERS OF

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, whether involving the cerebra or special centres, is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely proscribed—

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE

as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided

PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The abovementioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona; Messrs. Cooper Madon and Co., Bombay; Messrs. Lyell and Co., Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co., Madras; Messrs. Ball Hobson and Co., Umballa and Kasauli.

BANKS,

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... $3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... 800 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—69, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods as rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge. If remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited,

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent.
,, 3 ,, ... 3 per cent.
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay December 12, 1885.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND,

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. Can be seen at the *BombayGazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition.
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

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INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
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THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c. ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

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Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS ..... Rs. 4-4 per doz.
PINTS ..... ,, 2-10 ,,
In quantities of not less than 1 case.

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ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

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Elphinstone Circle.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

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THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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OCTOBER BREW.—YOUNGER & SON'S celebrated INDIA PALE ALE, in Hhds. full to bung. Rs. 60.

Special Rates for quantities, Messes and Contracts.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

OWING to the Import Duty on Spirits having been raised from Rs. 4 to 5 per gallon, we are reluctantly obliged to increase our rates of Whiskies an Brandies, Rs. 7 per case; the new prices will be in force from the 20th February, of which please take note.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dos. Per quarts.	dos. pints.
Krnest Irroy's Carte d'Or ..... Rs.	55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ..... ,,	52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ..... ,,	53 0	,, 66 0
Dry Elite Cheik Champagne ..... ,,	46 0	,, —
First Quality Dry ..... ,,	38 0	,, —

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra ..... Rs.	44 0	,, 47 0

STILL ROCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SONS, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer ..... Rs.	15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer ..... ,,	16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer ..... ,,	17 0	,, —
Leibfrauenmilch ..... ,,	21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein ..... ,,	21 0	,, —
Hochheimer Berg ..... ,,	25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer ..... ,,	25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner ..... ,,	28 0	,, 31 0

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

Brauneberger ..... Rs.	15 0	Rs. —
Liebfraenmilch ..... ,,	18 0	,, 21 0
Berncastler-Rosenberg ..... ,,	28 0	,, —
Josefshofer ..... ,,	28 0	,, —
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg ..... ,,	28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger ..... ,,	28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger ..... ,,	34 0	,, —
Johannisberger ..... ,,	35 0	,, 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne ..... Rs.	20 0	,, —

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port ..... Rs.	19 0	,, —
Fine ,, ... ,,	22 0	,, —
Very fine ,, ... ,,	27 0	,, —
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port .. ,,	38 0	,, —

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda ..... Rs.	13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons ..... ,,	16 0	,, —
Chateau Grand Lebrun ..... ,,	18 0	,, —
Chateau Les Ormes ..... ,,	19 0	,, —
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe ..... ,,	21 0	,, —
Chateau Lafitte ..... ,,	32 0	,, —
Chateau Mauvesin ..... ,,	27 0	,, —

From MUNNER & FILS.

Haut Canon ..... Rs.	15 0	,, —
Margaux Medoc ..... ,,	17 0	,, —
Chateau Larose ..... ,,	28 0	,, —

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc ..... Rs.	12 0

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Volunteer Jubilee Tournament, Esplanade.
Band, Volunter Rifles, Oval, 5 p.m.
Band, H. E. the Governor's, Ladies Gymkhana, 5 p.m.
Hudson's Negative Party, Alfred Theatre, at 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th :—Worseley Hall (s), from Cardiff; Pachumba (s), Karachi; and Morrison (s), Batoum.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Ellora (s), for Galle; Friary (s), Antwerp; and Sir Launcelot (ship), Falsa Point.

MUSIC AT THE OVAL.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Oval at 5 p.m. to-day :—

Overture	Mirella		Gounod
Valse	Soiree d'Ete		Waldteufel
Quadrille	Round About		W. Williams
Polka	Gentilesse		Gobbaerts
Valse	The Jubilee		C. Coote
Valse	The Old Lock		G. Lamothe

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BAND AT THE LADIES' GYMKHANA.—H. E. the Governor's band will play the following programme of music, at the Ladies' Gymkhana, at 5 o'clock this evening :—

Quadrille	Pantomime		Coote
Valse	Only Once More		May Ostlere
Overture	Hungarian		Keler Bela
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance		Sullivan
Polka	The Dragoons		Fahrnach
Galop	Pomona		Leutner

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DEFAULTING POLICEMAN.—Babajee Sonnajee, a police constable of the F Division, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of negligence in the execution of his duty, by allowing a prisoner, who was charged with disorderly behaviour in a public place, to escape from his custody, on Saturday evening last. The accused admitted the truth of the complaint, and being new to his duties, was fined Rs. 10.

TORTURING A HORSE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Mr. K. M. Shroff, secretary to the S. P. C. A., appeared before Mr. Cooper and charged Gopal Rango, a victoria driver, with having cruelly tortured his animal yesterday. Mr. Shroff stated that he saw the accused whipping his horse, opposite the Bombay Club, giving it about fifteen cuts. Witness then spoke to accused and asked him to desist, when he commenced beating the animal with his fists. Mr. Shroff noticed the horse was bleeding and in a miserable condition. The accused in defence pleaded that the horse was always jibbing and refusing and he was only trying to make it run. His Worship fined him Rs. 15.

ASSAULT.—Huba Nubeebux, Janoo Sidoo and Jaffer Hoosen were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting, on the 20th ultimo, Bacoo Nurroo and two others with sticks. The complainants were dock labourers. It being Sunday, they were lying asleep at the Northbrook Gardens, when the three accused, who had been drinking, came along and wilfully trampled upon them, and upon the complainants remonstrating, went away, and arming themselves with sticks, assaulted, severely mauled them. The injured men were conveyed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, and the three accused were arrested. Complainant No. 1, who was more severely assaulted than the others, was retained in the hospital for some days. Accused No. 1, on admitting two previous convictions, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and Nos. 2 and 3 to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE CHARGE OF BRIBERY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr Cooper resumed the case in which Mr. Perashaw Jeejeebhoy, a cart-weighing agent, charged a mucadam's servant, named Luximon Marootee, with having, on the 26th February, at Colaba, offered him a bribe. Mr. Barder represented the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and Mr. Skipsey appeared for the defence. The accused, whose name was called out, did not appear, and Mr. Skipsey then explained that he had been up to a late hour with his master the previous night, but no one knew what had become of him. Mr. Barder asked that a warrant should be issued against the accused, as he had abused his bail, and further applied to have the complainant cross-examined, as he was leaving Bombay. His Worship agreed to this procedure, and after the cross-examination was concluded, granted a warrant for the apprehension of the accused, adjourning the case, *pro forma*, for a week.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A PARSEE BROKER.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Davur appeared before Mr. Cooper, and laid the following information on behalf of Dhunjibhai Nusserwanji Heeramaneck, a broker. The informant stated: I am a broker and dealer in Government loan notes. I know one Cowasji Rastomjee Boyce, who is a broker in Government paper. As such broker, he represented to me on the 5th February last that Mr. Nowroji Jehangir Banaji had authorised him to sell on his account Government paper of the value of Rs. 50,000. Relying on such representation, and knowing that Mr. Nowroji was a substantial party, I agreed to purchase the paper, half the amount at Rs. 94-15 per hundred and for the rest at Rs. 94-15-6, and the said Cowasji R. Boyce signed and gave me a contract to that effect. Delivery of the said Government paper was to be made to me on the 2nd of March following. On the 28th of February, Cowasji came to me and informed me that Mr. Banaji was willing to purchase from me Rs. 25,000 worth of Government paper at Rs. 96 per hundred, and thus cover half the amount of his sale to me. I agreed to this, and the sale of paper of the value of Rs 25,000 at Rs 96 was completed. On the 1st of March the said Cowasji Boyce further represented to me that Mr. Nowroji Banaji had further authorised him to purchase the remaining lot at Rs 95-15 per hundred, and thus cover the whole of his sale to me of the 5th Feb. I agreed, and the sale was completed on that day. The said Boyce made up the account and promised to bring me the amount the following day, namely, Rs 507 13. On that day, March 2nd, the said Cowasji Boyce came and informed me that Mr. N. Banaji had suspended payment as he was unable to meet his liabilities. Sometime afterwards, in consequence of certain information I received, I took the said C. Boyce to Mr. N. Banaji's office, and Mr. Nowroji in his presence informed me that he had authorised the said Cowasji Boyce to sell and purchase subsequently on his account Government paper of the value of Rs. 25,000 only, and he informed me that on account of the said transaction he had that very morning paid to the said Cowasji Boyce Rs. 250 The latter then began prevaricating, saying he had paid the moneys away, and subsequent inquiry revealed that he had similarly recovered Rs. 750 on account of various constituents which he failed to pay and had appropriated to his own use. I therefore charge him with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of the Rs. 280, which was given him to be paid to me.

His Worship issued a summons.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES AGAINST A PRIVATE SECRETARY.

At the High Court yesterday, the case of Nawab Mir Syed Allum, Nawab of Beyla, against Dawood Mahomed Dhurumsey, his late private secretary, was called on again before Mr. Justice Jardine. Plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 8,564 as damages for defendant's neglect of duty as private secretary, and to restrain the defendant from executing a decree of the Small Cause Court against him. Mr. Anderson, who instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the plaintiff, said the parties had come to an arrangement and had agreed to take a consent decree. Mr. Vicajee (for Mr. Perozshaw Metha) instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi on behalf of the defendant, consented to the terms of the decree which were read. His Lordship thereupon passed a consent decree as follows :—The defendant to take out of Court a sum of Rs. 430 paid by plaintiff into Court; and the plaintiff to pay to the defendant in addition thereto the sum of Rs. 200 in settlement of all claims against the plaintiff under the agreement of 30th March 1886. Plaintiff to pay the defendant's solicitors Rs. 1,300 in full satisfaction of defendant's cost of this suit. Plaintiff was further to forego costs ordered to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff on the 20th December 1886 in this suit and to allow the Prothonotary to enter up satisfaction of the same. The sums of Rs. 200 and Rs. 1,300 abovementioned to be paid within one month from the date of the consent decree. Suit to be dismissed.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Castleford in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, 9th MARCH.

8-30 p.m.—Scripture Exposition by the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

A CASE UNDER THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

THE matter of the Government of Bombay *vs.* Perozbai, widow of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Metha, was heard at the High Court yesterday before Mr Justice Bayley. His Lordship was assisted by two assessors, Mr. P. Gostling for Government, and Mr. J. Hewson for the claimant. The question which was referred to the High Court by Mr J. H. Grant, Collector of Bombay, was as to the determination of the compensation to be awarded to the claimant, Perozbai, for her right and interest in the land near the old race-course at Byculla, required to be taken up for the Bombay Municipality in connection with the formation of a new street from the Cursetjee Manockjee Fountain to the Clerk and Haines Roads junction. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr Little, appeared for the Government of Bombay; and Mr. Inverarity and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, for the claimant.

The facts of the case, as stated by the Collector of Bombay, appeared to be these. The land in question measures 8,055 square yards, and stood in the claimant's name. No amount had been awarded for damages or tendered under sections 5 and 17 of the Act, as the land was not damaged in any way, nor was any compensation paid under section 11, as the claimant did not agree to receive the compensation offered by the Collector. Out of the 8,055 square yards, the claimant had in her own possession 2,315 square yards, while the remaining 5,740 square yards were let out by her to five different tenants at an aggregate annual rent of Rs. 156-8. The Collector had offered her Rs. 6,261-12 as compensation as follows :— One rupee per square yard for 2,315 square yards in her own possession, Rs. 2,315; twenty years' purchase of the rental of Rs. 156-8 for land let out to tenants, Rs. 3,130; and 15 per cent. on Rs. 5,445 under section 42 of the Act, making a total of Rs. 6,261-12. The grounds on which the Collector had determined the rate of valuation were that land in the same locality had been sold by private persons at one rupee a square yard; and the Municipal Commissioner and the Collector had also purchased land in the same locality at the same rate. The Collector therefore thought that one rupee a square yard was the fair market value of the land. The claimant demanded two rupees per square yard for the land in her own possession, and twenty-five years' purchase of the annual rental of Rs. 156-8 for the land let out to tenants, provided the leases were not interfered with. This demand the Collector considered to be excessive, and the matter was therefore referred to the Court under section 15 of the Act. The Collector was prepared to pay such amount as the Court may determine.

The claimant, in her statement, said she was absolutely entitled in fee simple to 8,055 square yards of land at Byculla taken up by the Collector for the Bombay Municipality, 5,740 square yards out of the 8,055 were let out to five tenants, and the remaining 2,315 square yards were in the possession of the claimant until taken up by the Collector. She claimed for the land in her possession Rs. 6,945, being at the rate of Rs. 3 per square yard, which was the market price; and Rs. 2,162-8 for the land let out to tenants, (excepting 2,800 square yards leased to Limjee Byramjee Caranjia and from him taken by the Collector,) being twenty-five years' purchase of the rental. The claimant affirmed that, by reason of the acquisition by the Collector of the land leased to Limjee Byramjee Caranjia, she had suffered damage; and she claimed Rs. 5,600 as compensation for it. The 8,055 square yards taken up by the Collector is immediately in front of and adjacent to 1,500 square yards of other land belonging to the claimant; and she said that by reason of the acquisition by the Collector, the latter land will be injuriously affected; and she claimed Rs 1,500 as compensation for it. She also claimed 15 per cent. upon the abovementioned sums of Rs. 6,945 and Rs. 2,162-8.

Evidence was heard in the case. His Lordship and the Assessors have taken time to consider their decision.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

THE following further amounts have been credited to the above fund at the Bank of Bombay. Subscribers are requested to send in their contributions to the Bank as soon as possible :—

	Rs.
Rao Nana Moroba	10
D. A. DeMonte Esq., M.D., L.R.C.P.	10
Messrs. Nusserwanjee Bomonjee Mody & Co.	25
Heerjibhoy Bomonjee Warden, Esq.	25
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C.S.I.	50
Hormusjee Manockjee Padsha, Esq.	10
M. and J. Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas, Esqs.	30
Hiralall Tribhowandas, Esq.	10
Ardaseer J. Cursetjee, Esq.	10
Erachshaw Manockjee Mulla, Esq.	10
Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.	50
Rahmoobhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.	50
M. Jugonnath, Esq.	50
The Honourable L. H. Bayley	50
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq.	50
Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, Esq.	50
Hasanbhoy and Fazulbhoy Visram, Esqs.	50
Messrs. Dinshaw Bhikajee Khan & Co.	20
Dr. Framjee Shapoorjee	10
Hormusjee Pestonjee Hongkongwalla, Esq.	10
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Rutnagur, Esq.	10
Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Davur, Esq.	10
Manockjee Furdoonjee Patel Gorgamwalla, Esq.	10
Messrs. Tapidas Varjdas & Co.	50
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq.	50
Eduljee Naserwanjee Setna, Esq.	50
Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria, Esq.	50
Nowrojee and Merwanjee Jeevanjee Chapkhanawalla, Esqs.	50
Cursetjee Manockjee Setna, Esq.	50
Dr. J. C. Lisboa,	15
Dr. L. P. Do Rozario,	15
R. D. Setna, Esq.	25
Narotum Gordhandas, Esq.	20
E. Freeborn, Esq.	15
Purveejee Dadaboy Photographer, Esq.	10
Burjjee Manockjee Colah, Esq.	10
Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Tadiwalla, Esq.	10
Amount previously acknowledged	2,474
Total	Rs. 3,504

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
For Self and Joint Hon. Secretaries.

8th March, 1887.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, Apollo Street, Fort, Mr. J. M. Drennan presiding.

The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting :—Your directors have the pleasure to submit, herewith, copies of audited profit and loss account and balance-sheet made up to 31st December 1886, from which you will perceive that the company has made a net profit during the year (after allowing 5 per cent. for depreciation) of Rs. 35,678-1-10, which, together with the balance of last year's account Rs. 2-8-2, amounts to Rs. 35,680-10-0, and your directors recommend that this amount be disposed of as follows, viz :—Rs. 4,000-0-0 carried to reserve fund, which will then amount to Rs. 23,000; Rs. 306-4-0 written off to bad debts account; Rs. 31,250-0-0 in payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; Rs. 124-6-0 to be carried to next year's account—total Rs. 35,680-10-0. Resolutions were passed adopting the report, declaring a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, re-electing Messrs J. M. Drennan, and appointing Mr. P. G. Ashdown as directors. and re-appointing Mr. T. Lidbetter as auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 150. A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman and the meeting terminated.

MADRAS.

THE BISHOP ON TOUR.—The Bishop of Madras lately visited the C. M. S. Telugu Mission, beginning with the Ellore and Bezwada Districts under the Rev. F. N. Alexander. At the former place 163 candidates were confirmed, and at the latter 107. At Ellore he distributed the prizes at the Mission High School. The room was crowded with students and friends, and both the Bishop and his Chaplain addressed the students. At Polsanapilli where there is a new large stone Church, 87 persons were confirmed. The Bishop spent the Sunday at Raghavapuram, of which the Rev. J. H. Panes is in charge, and where there is also a large new stone Church. The Bishop preached in the morning, the Rev. J. Stone in the afternoon, and the Bishop's Chaplain preached to the children. 149 persons were confirmed. The next day a large meeting was held to inaugurate the work of the Church of England Temperance Society. The Bishop inspected the schools and inquired into the work of the various mission agents who had come in from the district. In passing through Bezwada for Masulipatam a service was held for Europeans, of whom there is a considerable number engaged on the Railway now under construction.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—On the retirement of Mr. Leeds Mr. C. Miller officiates as Judge of Gorackpore, and is succeeded as Magistrate by Mr. J. Roberts, Magistrate of Futtehpore. Mr. Smith, the Magistrate of Banda, on retiring, is succeeded by Mr. H. Fraser, Joint Magistrate of Benares. Mr. Fisher, Magistrate of Hamirpur, is transferred to Moradabad. The vacant Collectorships in Mainpuri, Hamirpur and Futtehpore will be filled by Messrs. Bartlett, Whish and Jackson. Mr. Lumsden, Commissioner of Benares, takes a short furlough in April. Mr. J. S. Porter, Magistrate of Shahjahanpore, will officiate.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.—It is officially notified that Colonel F. M. Birch, Deputy Commissioner, has been permitted to return to duty, and is posted to Ferozepore, vice, Mr. E. O'Brien, transferred to Delhi in the room of Mr. D. Ibbetson, who takes nineteen months' furlough early in April. Mr. Ludlam, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, is granted two months' privilege leave, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it. Wazirzada Muhamad Umar Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, will, on return from leave, be posted to Dera Ghazi Khan, vice Mr. Ludlam.

THE UMBALLA POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE final game in the Native Cavalry Polo Tournament was played on March 5 between the 9th Bengal Lancers and the 12th Bengal Cavalry in the presence of a large attendance. Sir Fredrick Roberts, who with his staff and family arrived last evening, was also on the ground. The game was a well-contested and fast one, and there was some brilliant individual play on both sides.

In the first half of the full period the 12th maintained an even defensive and offensive position with their adversaries; but in the latter half the 9th secured their advantages. On first hitting off, at the opening of the game, the 12th got away with the ball and hit it behind their adversaries' goal. The latter brought out the ball and, taking it up to the former's quarters, penned them in and shortly after got the first goal. About four minutes' play ensued after the ball was hit off, during which the 9th twice got the ball behind the 12th goal, and then Duffadar Heera Singh (12th) hit the ball out and made a good run across the ground being much hustled in progress; but, being well backed up, he finally hit a goal. Before time was up Heera Singh had one more shot at the goal of the 9th.

The second bout opened with even play, there being plenty of gallopin up and down the ground, and eventually, the 9th had a try at the goal of the 12th. When the ball was hit out again, the 9th carried it to the enemy's side and secured a goal. On play commencing again, the 9th took the ball up to the 12th end, and made their third goal.

In the third period, on the ball being hit off, the 12th made a determined rush at the 12th's position; but the latter, however, pulled themselves together and, getting on the ball, made a fine run into the 9th's quarters, where they had two close shots at the goal.

The fourth period was devoid of results; but the play was splendid on both sides, and the ball travelled impartially between both ends of the ground. In this round, towards the end, shouts of "foul" rent the air, a foul (which was disposed of by the umpires) being claimed by the 12th.

In the fifth period the 9th early secured a goal, the backing up of this team being very excellent here; and after one more shot at the 12th goal there was a brief and uneventful period. Then the 9th got together and made their fifth goal.

In the sixth period there were but few moments of play left. It was concluded without advantage to either side; and when final time was called, the 9th came out victors by five goals to one, thus winning the Tournament.

The defeat of the 12th is an honourable one, as they played well and against an admittedly good team. The 9th have been doing the honours of hosts to the various teams assembled for the Native Cavalry Tournament splendidly.

SIR DINSHAW TOUR.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON accompanied by Colonel Trevor, Mr. Barnes, Private Secretary, and Captain Rawlinson A.-D.-C., arrived at Purneah on March 4, crossing the Ganges from Shahebgunge to Monihari by steamer, and travelling thence to Purneah by special train. A large number of guests from all parts of the neighbouring districts had assembled at Monihari, and accompanied the Lieutenant-Governor's party.

The distance of the new Purneah section of the railway now open is about 38 miles. A halt was made at Katiyar to inspect the works in progress for the branch line, which is to run eastwards and join the Purneah-Kursela section of the railway. Here the Lieutenant-Governor's train ran on to Kusbah, which is the most important trade mart in this part of the country. Large quantities of jute, tobacco and rice were collected at Kusbah to take advantage of the opening of the railway.

On returning to Purneah the Lieutenant-Governor, in the presence of an immense crowd of people, performed the ceremony of driving a silver spike into the line, and declared the railway open to public traffic in its present condition. The Purneah section of the Assam-Behar State Railway is intended to form the outlet for the produce of the Purneah District towards Calcutta, through the station of Shahebgunge on the East Indian Railway Loop Line, and a connecting link which will join this to the Dinagepore branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway from Monihari, the Ganges terminus, to the junction at Katiyar. The distance is 15½ miles. From Katiyar northwards to Kusbah the distance is 22½; and from Katiyar eastwards to Dinagepore the distance is 69 miles. Some small progress has been made on the extension of 48½ miles northward from Kusbah to Nathpur; but the work upon this section has for the present been suspended owing to the want of money. There is reason, however, to hope that sufficient funds may be forthcoming to permit of the completion of the links between Katiyar and Dinagepore by the end of next cold weather.

The opening ceremony being completed, the whole party sat down to luncheon in one of the large goods sheds of the station decorated and specially got up for the occasion. At its close Sir Rivers Tompson proposed the health of Mr. E. B. Walker, Engineer-in-Chief of the line. In the course of a short speech he adverted to the generally backward character of the Purneah District, famous for its sportsmen and its tigers, but which now, by the aid of the railway, was to be brought out of its isolation and exclusiveness into the community of the more advanced and civilized parts of the country. He pressed upon the company that, whether they liked it or not, the railway was a great leveller of distinctions, and exercised a power of of developement which no apathy or prejudice could resist. He illustrated by what he had seen lately at Dacca the extensive transformation which the establishment of the railway for only one year in the eastern part of the Province had effected at Naraingunge, Mymensingh and Dacca itself. He described the intentions of the further extensions which, on the west, would shortly connect them with Tirhoot and the North-Western Provinces, and, on the east, would bring them into easy communication with the hill sanitarium of Darjeeling and the rising Province of Assam. He complimented Mr. Walker and his staff on their energetic prosecution of the work, and said that it was no fault of theirs, but of the inability of Government to provide the money, which had delayed the opening ceremony.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and three cheers were given for Mr. Walker whose reply was received with applause Mr. Walker especially invoked the cooperation of the planters and zemindars of the district in promoting the interests of the railway.

The Lieutenant-Governor proceeded from the railway station to the residence of Mr. Cooke, the Collector of the District, where he received addresses from the Municipal Commissioners and the Mahomedan community, and had interviews with the native officials of the place. The same night his Honor was entertained at a large dinner party by Mr. Cooke, and a display of fireworks took place afterwards.

SOME GARIBALDIAN REMINISCENCES.

A SHORT time ago, when the baptism of the son of Garibaldi occupied the Italian and French press, a correspondent of the *Figaro* found out that the whole sensational story was nothing but a canard, which was emphatically contradicted by Donna Francesca Garibaldi, the widow of the celebrated leader. The family of Garibaldi lives in a quiet street at Turin. Donna Francesca, a middle-aged woman, received the correspondent of the *Figaro* in her little drawing-room, the walls of which are covered with scarves, flags, medals, and photographs of monuments which have been erected in Italy to the memory of her husband. On the table stands a boot of patent leather, the present of Garibaldi's bootmaker, in which the proportions of the well-shaped foot are plainly seen. As to the baptism of her son Manlio, Donna Francesca indignantly declares that the whole story is an invention. "My son," she says, "is thirteen years old and has been studying at the College International for several years. The director has compelled him, against my will to take part in the religious ceremonies, and fearing that my interference might cause unpleasantnesses to my son, I have told him to do as the others do, and go to mass as he goes to the theatre. I have been asked several times to let him be baptized, but I have always refused, for, like my husband, I detest priests and religion. I only believe in a Supreme Being, and I have only one altar, which you see." With this she pointed to a large portrait of Garibaldi. "My son is at present at the Naval School at Leghorn. I have asked the Admiral to exempt him from religious exercises, and let him practise on the piano instead, of which he is very fond. No, it shall not be said that the son of Garibaldi is led by priests, and I will never allow him to be baptized before he comes of age, when he is twenty-five years old. After that time I shall not be able to prevent him doing as he likes."

To the question why Garibaldi had not been cremated as he desired, Donna Francesca replied, 'It is not my fault. When my husband was dead I did everything in my power to have him cremated. He had told me to proceed immediately with the preparations, even before the news of his death had spread. But notwithstanding all my endeavours, politics were mixed up with everything, and his friends would not allow his cremation. At present, after four years, there is again some talk of it. But as long as I live it will not be done. He was not cremated according to his own instructions, and to-day it would be a profanation of his dust. It would be a sacrelege."

As the most precious souvenirs of her husband the lady points first to her two children—two being dead—and then to a watch, which the general wore in 1878 and of which she tells a touching little story. "When he came back from the Franco-German war, he said he had intended bringing back for me some piece of jewellery, but, having no money to buy it, he gave me the watch which he had worn in all the battles."

PROFESSOR LEONE LEVI ON THE FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

AT King's College recently, Professor Leone Levi delivered a lecture on "The Foreign Exchanges," being the fourth and last of the present year's course of the present Gilbart Lectures on Banking, which have been exceptionally well attended. Premising that the negotiation of foreign bills of exchange in the London market constituted a branch of trade of considerable importance, Professor Levi observed that, taking together the bills drawn in England upon foreign countries, those drawn in and upon foreign countries negotiated in London, and those drawn in foreign countries upon England, the amount of foreign bills constantly in circulation must considerably exceed £100,000,000, while the total amount of bills negotiated during the year had been estimated at £300,000,000. It was international indebtedness that necessitated international payments. An enormous amount of transactions was constantly taking place between nations. Over £3,000,000,000 was the aggregate value of the imports and exports of the chief commercial nations of the world. The National Debts of the principal States, upon which interest and sinking funds were to be paid, constituted an enormous item in finance and exchange operations. Their aggregate amount was over £5,000,000,000. The freight of merchants carried to and fro by the mercantile marine of the leading maritime States amounted to something considerable. Public works—such as railways, telegraphs, and gas and water-works—were constructed by capital obtained from many countries. It was all but impossible to form any idea of the amount of international indebtedness, or of the manifold ways by which the difference amounts of debts were being settled. Having explained the way in which bills are negotiated in different countries, the conditions which regulate their price on the exchanges, and what constitutes the par of exchange, Professor Levi pointed to the two principal causes affecting that par—namely, an excess of imports or exports, an excess of indebtedness from other causes, and also anything affecting the metallic or monetary institutions of the different countries. Under the latter the lecturer included changes in the relative value of gold and silver, which he illustrated by the effect on the Indian exchanges. In the 24 years from 1862 to 1885 the Secretary of State for India drew bills upon India to the extent of 2,857,000,000 of rupees, receiving for the same £252,000,000, at an average of 1s. 9·913d. per rupee, giving a loss by exchange, compared with the rate of 10 rupees to the pound sterling, of £33,900,000, of which about £29,600,000 were lost in the ten years from 1876 to 1885. In the four lectures which he had had the honour to deliver this year on money and the exchanges, he had ventured to advance certain definite points, which he considered worthy of attention, and he recapitulated them as follows:—1. That though a considerable diminution in the production of gold would, as a matter of course, raise its value in relation to all other commodities, including labour and service, the recent facts in connexion with the production and distribution of gold did not warrant the conclusion that the permanent value of that metal had been greatly altered. 2. That the depreciation of silver was owing to its increased production at a diminished cost, the increasing stock, and an extended demonetization. 3. That bimetallism was unsound in principle and impracticable [illegible] 4. That with a system of convertibility there might be no valid reason against the issue of legal tender notes under £5 in gold, and some enlargement of the limit of legal tender payments in silver over £2·5. That it being the duty of the State to maintain the gold coinage in circulation within the remedies required by statute, the recoinage of the light gold coin in circulation was in justice demanded at the public expense. 6. That in the event of the recoinage of the sovereign the occasion should be seized by international arrangement for altering its weight, so as to bring it into harmony with the proposed 25f. piece in France and the Latin Union, the half-eagle of the United States, and the reichsmark of Germany. 7. That in the event of the withdrawal of the half-sovereign, a new token gold coin, clearly distinguishable from the half-sovereign, ought to be issued, representing 100 pence, the pound being thereafter divided into 25s. of 10d. and 1,000 mils. 8. That it is desirable to assimilate the banking laws of the United Kingdom, providing for the issue of a definite amount of notes made legal tender all over the kingdom, and establishing the circulation of convertible paper upon one and the same solid basis in the three kingdoms. 9 That the uniformly favourable state of the foreign exchanges indicates that the trade of the country is profitable, and that the British coinage and securities stand high in the money markets of the world. Professor Levi commended these special points to Mr Goschen, than whom he said no one was more competent to deal with the whole question of banking, money, and exchanges. Continuing the lecturer observed that the first step to a thorough understanding of the foreign exchanges was a complete knowledge of the monetary systems and mint laws of all countries.

He also urged his audience to consult the statistics of trade, and to calculate the amount of interest upon the funded debts to be remitted by different countries.

What, however, was more important than any knowledge of arithmetic was to know the economic facts and considerations which lay at the bottom of these figures. The sound banker, the able merchant, must trust less to adventitious circumstances than to a shrewd and wise use of daily occurrences. The age of mystery had gone by—the days when secret intelligence enabled bankers and Stock Exchange operators to realize large fortunes—and would never return. Facts and figures common to all were open for their appreciation. Let them accustom themselves to form a sound judgment upon such information, learn to discriminate between facts and expectations, and be careful in attending to and comparing and weighing evidence, and they would have their reward in the pleasure of science, the gratification of being able to trace resemblances and relations between things which to common appreciation seemed widely different, and what was still more tangible to a man of business, the satisfaction of rising higher in a position of usefulness and dignity, and of acquiring for himself independence and wealth.

TORPEDO EXPERIMENTS.

H. M. S. MERSEY has just completed a series of torpedo experiments at Portsmouth. The object of the trials was the testing of a new device for launching her under-water torpedoes free from the sides of the ship without the assistance of a shield and guide bar. Slits about 9ft. long were cut through the skin, the interior space tapering to the impulse tube so as to admit of the missile being deflected on feeling the pressure of the water without endangering the delicate rear mechanism. Up to a speed of 12 knots fairly good runs were made; but when the vessel was driven at the maximum speed of 18 knots nothing but misfortunes occurred. One torpedo was lost, but was subsequently picked up on the beach at Osborne, and at the next discharge a second torpedo was completely broken up. It was at first supposed that the telescoping of the Whitehead was owing to too much pressure—which was equal to a force of 6,000lb.—being applied to the rear to short it out of the tube. The fact however, that the head was violently wrenched off, coupled with subsequent experience, seemed to warrant the conclusion that the fracture was due to the absence of the usual supports to the weapon until fairly away from the ship. Other experiments were afterwards prosecuted with dummy torpedoes, which, when picked up after being fired, were found to be severely scored by the friction to which they had been subjected in the act of launching. The behaviour of the torpedoes was also unsatisfactory, for instead of taking a course at right angles with the ship, they ran parallel to her, and were in danger of being destroyed by the blades of the screw. The officers in charge of the experiments have decided to condemn the new tubes, so that it is probable the Mersey will be provided with torpedo gear similar to that of the Polyphemus, which has answered well, since modifications were made in the shield and bar.

ATROCITIES ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

THE mail steamer arrived from the west coast of Africa brings news from Lagos, where it was reported that the French settlement of Porto Novo had been the scene of some horrible atrocities committed by King Tofa, the reigning monarch there. A few days previously a prince and his son, whose names are not yet known, having been accused of possessing poisons with which they intended to kill the king, were seized, and by order of the king their jaws were broken and their tongues cut out, and they were afterwards hanged. Not very long ago two boys, sons of another prince, were murdered in the presence of their mother and sister. Both of the latter are stated to be now in prison. Previous to this another terrible atrocity was committed on two other subjects, a man and a woman. The torture went on for four days, during which time each had an eye put out, the woman was scalped, and the man otherwise ill-treated. Their bodies were afterwards cut with knives, salt being put in the wounds, and finally dry grass was tied round them, and then oiled and set on fire. It is also stated that when the news of the death of one of the Lagos Government Commissioners reached King Tofa he ordered guns to be fired to celebrate the event.

From Accra it is reported that apprehension prevailed of serious disturbances owing to the presence in the town of about 2,000 armed Adanquah men. The followers of the King of Adanquah have lately been impeding the trade route from the interior, and the Governor of the Gold Coast consequently sent word to the King requesting his attendance, at the same time allowing him to bring an escort of 200 men. The King arrived, but instead of 200 men he had 2,000 followers, all of them well armed. The Governor was scarcely prepared for this, and there was naturally some uneasiness in the settlement, at the presence of these men, as they might come in contact with the natives of the settlement. The only British man-of-war at Accra was the Express, but her machinery was out of order, and she could not leave her anchorage. The Governor had refused to allow the usual subsistence money of 3d. per head per day to more than the 200 natives whom he authorised the King to bring. A report received from Winnebah states that a good deal of uneasiness prevailed there. It appears that one of the natives has been sentenced to death for murder, and the sentence was to be carried out in two or three days. There are rival factions in the town, and the class to which the condemned man belongs avowed their intention of rising against the other faction to which the murdered man belonged if the sentence was carried out. The authorities determined to proceed with the execution, and it was expected that serious trouble may arise in consequence.

At Sierra Leone it was stated that Captain Hay, the British Resident, had gone up the Sherbro River with about 150 men, consisting of a portion of the 1st West India Regiment and some native police, to try and bring about a peaceful termination to the disputes there caused by the encroachment of the native tribes on the British possessions.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 3 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb.	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3
Shins, large, each	0 4 6
Do. small, each	0 3 6
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 6 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb.	0 3 0
Fore Ribs, each	0 2 9
Beef salt, English, per lb.	0 6 0

MUTTON—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 0	0 1 6
Breast, large, each	0 2 0	0 1 6
Do. small, each	0 2 0	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb.	0 3 0	0 3 0

KID (SMALL)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 2 0
Fore do. do.	0 14 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0 12 0
Fore do.	0 8 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6 0

LAMB (LARGE)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 6 0
Fore do. do.	1 0 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	1 14 0
Fore do. do.	0 12 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 7 0
Pork, fresh, per lb.	0 4 0
Do. salt, country	0 4 6

PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb.	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8.

THE upward movement in the English and French Funds continues, a further advance of ⅛ per cent. in the former at 101, and in the latter of ¼ per cent. at 108¾ being reported by Reuter's London telegram of yesterday. Bar Silver was apparently unchanged at 46d. per oz., but Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ higher, at £70⅛, 3½ per cents. were unchanged at 72½. Indian Sterling Loan had a smart rise of ¼ per cent., say to 100¾. An extra sale of Transfers on Bombay was again made by the Indian Council yesterday, 3½ lakhs having been placed at 1s. 5⅞d., which shows no further rise on the maximum rate accepted at the last sale.

There was a firmer feeling in Mark Lane, and Club Wheat No. 2 was quoted 6d. per quarter higher at 34s. 6d. per quarter to arrive via the Suez Canal.

The periodical Goat Skin sales opened in London yesterday, with 900,000 offering. There was a fair demand for Madras skins, but prices were irregular, fair to good ruling ½d. to 1d. higher, while common were 1d. per lb. lower. Of Sheep Skins there were 780,000 offering.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm, the sales for the day aggregating 12,000 bales, the fair proportion of 1,000 bales being Surats, which were steady. The only further change in spot prices was an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in "Good" and "Fine" Broach. Arrivals were 3-64d. to 1-16d. higher compared with the last quotations wired, but as these were advanced 1-16d. all round on Saturday, March-April deliveries are the same, while in other positions rates were a shade weaker.

The improvement in New York continues, Mid-Uplands on the spot having advanced 1-16d., say to 9⅞ cents, and Futures for July another 6 points, to 10·04 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports for the day, though on about a par with those for the preceding two years, cannot be called light; at the same time they are probably less than was expected, and there may be indications of light arrivals anon. We give the figures to date as follows:—

	1887 Bales.	1886 Bales.	1885. Bales.
Monday's Receipts	13,000	13,000	1,000
Two days' do	27,000	19,000	18,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,856,000	4,648,000	4,440,000

COTTON.—Although the market has been firm to-day, there has been less actual business doing, and in the case of European buyers, this has been particularly noticeable; in fact, as regards forward business they seem to be rather sellers than buyers to-day, and we have heard of one firm having come out as a seller of "Good" Bhownuggur for next month's delivery at Rs. 187 per candy. Native dealers, however, continue to support the arrival market, and they have been buyers of "Good" Broach to-day for March delivery at Rs. 225, and for April at Rs. 218. They are also buyers of Dhollerah at previous rates. For ready Bengals and Oomra descriptions there has been less demand to-day, but we call rates generally unchanged.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quoted nominally about the same in price, in the absence of business for export. Contracts are being made by natives in Club Delhi No. 1, which is in good demand. Contracts in Linseed of the new crop for May delivery are also much sought for by dealers, but Europeans have been meeting the demand to some extent, and at least one sale by them is reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	14,983	bales.
Wheat	26,412	cwt.
Linseed	23,502	"
Gingelly	12,216	"
Ground-Nuts	3,189	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady on the whole. Cotton for Liverpool has been booked at 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d. per ton; and rates in the Suez (s) for April loading have been done at 20s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—We have had a very quiet day indeed in this market. Of ready Bills there have been next to none offering, while somewhat tempting offers have failed to bring them out for forward delivery. Three months' sight Credits have been quoted for April at 1s. 5 11-16d., and for May at 1s. 5 21-32d. Bank demand was at one time called 1s. 5⅞d, but this was not maintained, and at [illegible] per rupee, viz.:—

Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 9-16d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 11-16d.
Credits do.	1s. 5 25-32d.
France, do.	1·38½d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather firm to-day, and Fours have advanced 1-16 per cent., say to 95½. Owing to the Native holidays, however, business has been restricted, 4½ per cent. Paper is still quoted nominally at 99½.

SHARES.—The market is closed for the Holi holidays.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The Bank's rate of Interest on demand Loans on the security of Government Paper remains at 8 per cent.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Bhownagar will sail to-day under its Nakoda for Bhownagar, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE ship Sir Lancelot, 885 tons, will sail to-day under Captain A. Labury for False Point, laden with a general cargo only.

THE s.s. John Morrison, 1,286 tons, Captain A. James brought in Bombay yesterday 81,011 cases of kerosine-oil from Batoum (Feb. 11), the vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

THE s.s. Worseley Hall, 2,240 tons, Captain J. Powell, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Cardiff, having left that port on the 8th ultimo. She has brought a cargo of coals from that port.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s coasting steamer Pachumba arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, under Captain J. W. Livingstone, with a general cargo, 1 horse, 19 fox-hounds and the following passengers from Karachi:—Major and Mrs. Weatherall, Mr. J. Thorburn, Mr. W. Strachan, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Khrishnarao, 37 men for the Burma Police, 2½ European soldiers, and 265 natives on deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

8TH MARCH, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. River Indus	2255	J. B. Murray ..	B	W.&A.Graham.
" Nepaul	...	.....	C	P. & O. Co.
" Castleford .	2005	D. Jones.....	E	W.& A. Graham
" Dragoman...	..	.....	H J	.....
" City of Venice....	..	.....	L	.....
" Friary	1505	R. Evans	M	B. Craig & Co.
" Archimede.	..	.....	N	F. Bozzoni & Co.
" Raffaello R.	3044	G. Morello	P	F. Bozzoni.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
7	Worseley Hall (s	Powell	Cardiff. Feb. 8.
	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone..	Karachi.
	J. Morrison (s) ..	James	Batoum. Feb. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
8	Ellora (s).....	Gillett	Galle.
	Friary (s)	Evans	Antwerp.
	Sir Lancelot.....	Labury	False Point.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Schooner Arabia, for Tuticorin, &c.
Steamer Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday:—

Steamer Worseley Hall, for Marseilles.
" Pachumba, for Coast and Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice (s), 150 bales cotton, M. Jewraj and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Nepaul (s), 510 cwts myrabolums, E. Goorji; 30 cwts ginger and 30 cwts gheé arabic, Samji Sewji; 40 cwts ginger, Bhimjibhai Sajun; 40 cwts ginger, Damji Khimji; 1,800 cwts myrabolums, J. Hurchond; 90 cwts gum and 40 cwts ginger, Nurpal Sajpol; 660 cwts myrabolums, N. Dayall; 70 cwts ginger, D. Sassoon and Co; 12 bales goat and sheep skins, D. Sassoon and Co; 600 cwts myrabolums, N. Lallji; 95 cwts ginger, H. Gokaldas; 700 cwts myrobolums, A. Vellji; 960 cwts barley, Ghella Bharmul; 49 cwts bees' wax, The United Merchants' Co; 430 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 55 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 281 cwts ginger, S. Ramji; 230 cwts gum, W. Poonja and Co; 185 cwts ginger and 112 cwts myrabolums, H. Gokaldas; 150 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Brothers; 40 cwts ginger and 8 bales goat skins, Wayabhai Canji and Co; 102 cwts ginger, D. Carsondas; 515 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 72 cwts gum, E. Cullianji.

St. Fellons (s), 127 bales cotton, M. Satookchand 600 cwts rapeseed, J. Pachiri.

FOR HULL.

R. Indus (s), 2,000 cwts myrabolums, N. Lallji.

FOR GENOA.

Dragoman (s), 750 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld.; 2,000 cwts wheat, L. Dreyfus and Co; 999 cwts groundnuts, 300 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts linseed and 7,500 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.

Pemptos (s), 830 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Friary (s) 200 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co; 316 cwts gingelly seed and 400 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 164 bales cotton, M. Rambhagat; 100 bales yarn, The Ripon Mg. Co. Ld.; 110 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

Castleford (s), 200 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 30 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, J. C. Bushby and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R. Rubattino (s), 100 bales cotton, The Bo. Co. Ld.

FOR MESSINA.

R. Rubattino (s), 9,300 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers

FOR KOBE.

Archimede (s), 70 bales twist, J. Campbell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Archimede (s), 36 bales twist, M. Rambhagot; 65 cwts ooplate, 18 cwts cloves and 10 cwts byasbole, B. Jewraj; 45 bales twist, J. H. Latimer and Co; 51 bales twist, The Prince of Wales S. and W. Co. Ld.; 60 bales twist, N. Bhagwandas; 175 cwts sandal wood, S. Ludha; 200 cwts sandal wood, H. Moolji; 250 bales twist, Virji Jeowan.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Archimede (s), 25 bales twist, J. H. Latimer and Co 40 bales twist, J. Campbell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Newasa (s), 100 bales cotton; C. R. Sethna.

Umballa (s), 207 bales cotton, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.

MARCH. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice (s), 350 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 8000 cwts wheat, E Latham and Co; 1992 cwts bone meal, A Canji: 500 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co; 2000 cwts crushed bones Haji Nathu Essa; 6000 bales cotton, B and A Hormusji; 336 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

St Fillans (s), 112 cwts ginger, David Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Nepaul (s), 100 bales cotton Lyon and Co; 2,007 cwts myrabolums, T. Poonsee and Co; 37 cases bristles, Lang Moir and Co; 15 bales goat and sheep skins, S Maloobhai and Co; 16 bales hides J M Remtoola; 6 bales hides H jumal; 7 bales hides and skins C Jooma and Co; 110 bales cotton, Thomas H. Moore and Co; 125 cwts olibanum A Wellji.

HULL.

R Indus (s), 1000 cwts ground nuts J Fachiri; 1,000 myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MALTA.

R. Indus (s), 6000 cwts. wheat, Tyabji and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

R. Rubattino (s), 10 cwts. hemp, Valkart Brothers,

FOR GENOA.

R. Rubattino (s), 70 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Castleford (s), 910 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 133 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts pappy seed Volkart Brothers; 1000 cwts gingelly seed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R. Rubattino (s), 1000 cwts. wheat E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Archimede (s), 50 bales twist M. Jaitha; 25 bales twist Ookerda Khetsi; 100 bales twist The C. India [illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9th March, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·907
Temperature of the Air	78·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·6
Dew Point	66·9
Relative humidity of Air	·679
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·2
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	70·0
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, N, NW,
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	326

* From midnight to midnight

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 5.

Koyaji, Surgn, Bo, 1st Belooch L I, on sick leave, from Rangoon.

MARCH 7.

Newill, Major, Mad, Pol Dept, from furlough, from England.

MARCH 8.

Dodgson, Lt, Bl, R H A, from leave, from Kirkee.

Wetherall, Major, Bo, Musketry Staff, on duty, from Karachi.

Talbot, Major, Bl, Pol Dept, on furlough, fro Bikanir.

Hallowes, Capt, Bl, The Carabineers, on leave, from Sialkot.

Hamilton, Lt, Bl, The Carabineers, on leave, from Sialkot.

Shirreff, Capt, Mad, R A, on duty, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 7.

Whyte, Lt, Bo, 17th B I, on privilege leave, to Chaudni.

MARCH 8.

Merriman, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, to Deolali.

Wetherall, Major, Bo, Musketry Staff, on duty, to Poona.

Stockley, Lt-Col, Bo, Staff, Gun-carriage Factory, on inspection duty, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. BAYLEY, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, March 9, 1887.

1. The Corps will parade at 4-40 p.m., on Saturday next, the 12th inst., to take part in the Volunteer Brigade Parade on the Esplanade. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-10 p.m., and those met on their way, will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the instructors.

2. Volunteer G. F. Chance, "F." Company, is granted six months' leave of absence from the 1st March 1887.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* * AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles, at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,

THE ORIGINAL PATENT.
DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS
IS acknowledged to be the best strongest and most durable Spring Mattress known.
All sizes kept in stock by the Sole Agents.
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GOT—March 7, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Oscar Got, of a daughter.

GRAY—March 8, at Bombay, the wife of Jas. Gray, H. M.'s Mint, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASHTON—March 4, at Allahabad, the wife of A H Ashton, of a daughter.

BAKER—February 27, at the Mission House, Hoshungabad, C P, the wife of Samuel Baker, of a daughter.

KIDD—March 4, at Vepery, Madras, the wife of D W Kidd, Joint Chaplain, of S Matthias', Vepery, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WILSON—February 25, at Saharanpore, of heart disease, W O Wilson, late Permanent Way Inspector, O R Railway, aged 33 years and 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1887.

THE discussion in the Corporation on Monday on Captain Selby's motion gave the mover a victory about which the first thing that people will ask is "What will he do with it?" He succeeded in inducing the Corporation to ask by a majority of more than five to one for the production of the "entire correspondence" that had passed between the Municipal Commissioner and the Government respecting the recent reduction of the Consolidated Rate. But as this "entire correspondence" is declared by the Municipal Commissioner to consist of something less than a blank sheet of paper, it is not easy to see what is to come of even the most imperative attempt to produce it. Wild horses cannot drag from the Municipal Commissioner's office documents which do not exist; still less can the behests of the City Fathers, no matter whether, as somebody thought it appropriate to enquire the other day, the Municipal Commissioner be a servant of the Corporation, or the Corporation be the subordinate of the Commissioner. What Captain Selby thought he would gain when he set out upon his quest ed information, we must suppose, in spite of our own generous contributions to his knowledge of the question in dispute between the Government and the Municipal Commissioner on the one hand, and the Corporation on the other. We had done our best to enlighten him as to the understanding on which the Government consented to an augmentation of the Town duties in order to pay the charges on the Tansa Water Works loan. If Captain Selby was still in want of enlightenment we are sure it was not our fault, though we will not take the liberty of suggesting that it can by any possibility have been his. He seems to have gone to Monday's meeting thirsting for knowledge; he left it with nothing more satisfying than Mr. Ollivant's assurance that there was nothing more to reveal to him than had been already revealed to the world. Dim suspicions of a conspiracy between the Government and the Municipal Commissioner, in which the latter provided the material out of which the recent censure of the Corporation by the Government for breach of faith was constructed, filled his mind when he began. If they were not dispelled by Mr. Ollivaut's reply it was not through lack of emphasis in the denial which the Commissioner gave them. "On his honour," Mr. Ollivant said, "as far as his information went, nothing whatever was said or written to Government before they sent that letter." This shattered at once the fine fabric of conjecture which Captain Selby had reared upon the rather risky basis of "ordinary conversation in society." It as promptly removed all real occasion for putting the motion to a vote. We do not know why, with his desire for information alone, Captain Selby still thought it necessary to divide the meeting when he had the assurance that there was no further information to give. But "ordinary conversation in society," to use his own phrase, tells us of a preliminary meeting of Captain Selby and his supporters which anywhere but here have would been called a caucus, and at which a plan of operations was decided upon. It may be that the influence of the caucus, which its enemies have always said is essentially mechanical in its operations, hung upon the stalwart twenty-two, and impelled them to vote for the production of papers though they knew well enough that these did not exist.

But Captain Selby was not more successful in making much of what did not exist than others were of magnifying the importance of a motion of which it would have been more appropriate to make a very modest estimate indeed. It seems to us that all sense of proportion was lost when this not very formidable demand was made use of as an occasion for asserting high constitutional principles. If Captain Selby had discovered a mare's nest, would it not have been better to leave him gazing into his new discovery, and getting such delight as he could out of it, than to confront him with the constitutional principles which formed the burthen of Mr. Ollivant's protest? "I deny as strongly as I can," he in substance said, "that any such correspondence as Captain Selby asks for is in existence. But I assert just as strongly that if it did exist I would not produce it." Now we are not disposed to allege on the part of the Corporation an absolute and indefeasible right of inspection over every document that emanates from the Municipal Commissioner's office. We cannot claim for a Municipality, reared upon a soil upon which local self-government is a plant of recent sowing, and not in all cases of hardy growth, larger rights in this matter than are possessed by the House of Commons. In that assembly, where the art of "wanting to know" has been developed to a point which it has not reached in the Bombay Corporation, even under recent interesting auspices, no one has yet claimed any such right, notwithstanding that no doubt prevails as to whether the Executive are in practice the servants of the Legislature. A State paper is published or withheld according as the Government deem that its publication would be for the benefit or detriment of the State. The first batch of Parliamentary papers that comes in one's way carries in the imprint, "Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of her Majesty" an intimation that it is not of absolute right, but at the discretion of the Crown, acting through the Executive, that Parliament is put in possession of them. We do not wish to press the parallel too closely, for we are somewhat in doubt as to who is to give the "command" int he case of papers presented to the Bombay Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner probably not being desirous to exercise functions the local counterpart of those which at home nominally pertain to the Crown. We cite it only to discourage those who make too absolute a claim in respect of public papers. On the practical side this at least will be admitted, that grave inconvenience might, in many possible contingencies, be caused by the production of any paper that the Corporation might choose to ask for. Just as the Executive in every constitutional country claims the right to keep silence about any subject under negotiation with another Power, so there may be an obvious advantage in applying the same principle in municipal government, the operations of which are in certain cases and in certain stages essentially confidential. It would be easy to cite illustrations bearing upon the point. Questions of contract, and negotiations for sale or purchase, will suffice to illustrate what we mean.

But we have already gone too far along the lines which led the Municipal Commissioner himself somewhat wide of the subject actually under discussion on Monday. There is no more real need now to discuss the general principle of the right of inspection and publication of Municipal documents than there is to inquire how far the action of the Corporation affects his position as Municipal Commissioner. It will to most people seem extremely difficult to discover why such mighty issues were raised on such small provocation. There seems something of the tragic earnestness of an offended lover in Mr. Ollivant's threat to challenge a vote of the Corporation on the question whether he should continue in or be removed from his office. This was surely looking much too far ahead and making far too much of what at the most was an intervention which, annoying though it might be, it would be a pity to think of too seriously. The whole incident might have been ended summarily by one of the Municipal Commissioner's characteristic speeches. "Gentlemen," he might have said, "I am sorry I cannot oblige you. But gods and men are alike powerless to produce the non-existent, and as the papers for which Captain Selby asks do not exist, you will avoid making a foolish request by withdrawing the motion now before the meeting." If there is any explanation of the conduct of the Corporation consistent with their knowledge of what they were about in asking for papers which they had been assured had no existence, it is that the majority felt, either that resolutions taken, as we have intimated, in conclave elsewhere, compelled them to vote for Captain Selby's motion *quand meme*, or that the alarmingly high tone of the Municipal Commissioner warranted them in going through to the end in a course of action that in the beginning was not reasonable. No one, we suppose, will be the worse for the incident, though no one will be much the wiser.

IT is a very natural feeling, the traditions of the East being considered, which leads some of the native press to urge upon the Viceroy to "confer some boon" upon the country in celebration of the Jubilee. It is in this way that native princes celebrate their accession to office; in this way undoubtedly they would observe their own jubilees if they were permitted to attain to them. Prisoners are released on such occasions, largesses of various kinds are distributed, and in a remission of some obnoxious burden the Sovereign gives his subjects something wherewith they can be helped to remember the day when he mounted the *gadi*. No native ruler, we may observe in parenthesis, would do what Lord Dufferin is asked to do with such small regard to limitations upon his power, namely, to concede representative institutions to the country. The Viceroy's answer to the solicitations which have been addressed to him in this connection would doubtless be that he is only a Viceroy. To those who had urged him to give us all a Jubilee present he could point out that the Government of India is not a Rajah, with a treasure chest from which it can occasionally take handfuls of gold and scatter them abroad for the happiness of its subjects. It has no other reserves than the money which it has laid out in railways and public works, from which, by the way, it would remind its subjects that, perhaps without knowing it, they derive constantly more advantage than could possibly come to them in the fitful and transient bounties of a generous prince. It has no money except such as it raises from them, and it raises it from them on the condition that it be spent, generally speaking, for their good, almost as soon as it is got. We might have prayed long ago for a celebration of the Jubilee by the remission of the income tax. Nothing could have been more acceptable; but then nothing could have been more impossible, and those who are most hardly pressed by the tax have said nothing about it. As to the concession of representative institutions, or the expansion of the Legislative Councils, will our neighbours bear in mind that Lord Dufferin cannot do much for the attainment of that particular gift than they themselves can, or at least those amongst them who are able to influence political opinion in England? The constitution of the Legislative Councils is fixed by Act of Parliament, and even Viceroys cannot repeal or amend the provisions of the Statute Book. If we can induce Lord Dufferin to induce the Government at Home to induce Parliament to amend the Indian Councils Act of 1862, the thing will be done. But it cannot be done by Royal Warrant, still less by a Viceroy's *ukase*. Hence it will be well not to expect any great transformation in June.

INFANT MARRIAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A friend asked me this evening if "the non-recognition of infant marriages by Government would not revolutionize society and violate the sanctity of the marriage tie"?

As a great deal of misapprehension exists on the point, it may perhaps be as well once more to define the position taken up by reformers. We object to the Courts recognizing *unconsummated infant marriages*. That is all. The number of such cases would probably be very limited, while they would have a powerful deterrent effect. If people could be made to see the difference, they would only laugh at themselves for anticipating revolutions in society and violations of the marriage tie. There is no such thing as marriage in the question, and consequently no sanctity attaching to a contract in which the parties most concerned have had absolutely no voice. Surely, our Hindu friends could so arrange their affairs as to distinguish the real marriage from the nominal? At any rate, if the Government cannot enable the Courts to withhold sanction from a sensless and irresponsible contract, *while yet there is time*, they had better abdicate their functions as Government.—Yours, &c.,

BEHRAMJEE M. MALABARI.

Dehnu, Bassein, Monday Night.

A EUROPEAN STATION MASTER IN TROUBLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A paragraph appeared under the head of a "European Station Master in trouble" in your issue of the 1st instant, regarding the behaviour of the European station master of Jalgaon to a native female passenger, and in justice to the public and the station master, who has been most severely punished for an error which is almost of daily occurrence on a railway, of gentlemen entering compartments of carriages set aside for females, I trust you will insert the following from one who was present at the time.

On the 3rd ultimo, on arrival of the mail train at the Jalgaon railway station, a native female passenger, riding in the reserved compartment of a second class carriage for females, called out and said that a gentleman had jumped into the compartment while the train was leaving Bhusawal station, and fallen asleep. On looking into the compartment, it was found to be the Jalgaon station master. The station master, it is alleged was on leave on the day in question, attending the Civil Court at Bhusawal as a witness, and after having spent most part of the day at the Court, he proceeded to the bazaar to make some purchases, after which he returned to the station, and feeling fatigued and hungry went into the refreshment room. When the train started, he hurried out, not noticing which compartment he got into, and went into that which was most convenient to him at the time, where he laid down and fell asleep.

Enquiries were made by the station master on duty, the station police and the guard in charge of the train, if anything was said by the gentleman to the female passenger, when it was stated by her, in presence of those present on the Jalgaon station platform at the time, that the gentleman had not spoken to her, and that he had laid down and gone to sleep on entering the carriage.

It was also alleged that though the staff at Bhusawal station were aware of the fact of the gentleman having got into the reserved compartment for females, no attempt had been made to stop the train and remove him. Notwithstanding all that, the station master, who has borne a blameless character during the fifteen years he has served the G. I. P. Railway Company, has been reduced both in rank and his pay curtailed to such an extent as to scarcely allow him sufficient to maintain himself, wife and two children.—Yours, &c.,

AN EYE-WITNESS.

THE EAST INDIAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY, SALSETTE, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You may have observed that a move has lately been made by the native Roman Catholic inhabitants of Bombay and Salsette, with a view to their being acknowledged and treated as a distinct and separate community from that of the native Christian inhabitants of Goa, who are to be found so largely not only in Bombay but I believe all throughout the principal stations in the Presidency. The native Roman Catholic inhabitants of Bombay and Salsette were hitherto known generally as *Pombay Portuguese* as apart from Goanese, natives of Goa; but only those who have studied the history and peculiarities of the two classes know the distinction between them. The principal feature of such distinction is that while the Goanese in general are subjects of the Portuguese Crown, the inhabitants of Bombay and Salsette are British subjects in the full sense of the term. This distinction you will have observed was more remarkable in the recent question of the settlement of the so-called Portuguese Padroado, when the Goanese clamoured and are still doing so for their right to remain under the spiritual sway of the Archbishop—now Patriarch—of Goa, who in his turn is the nominee of and is subject to the King of Portugal. That the distinction between the two classes is not widely known is evident from the fact that it is not an uncommon thing to see them both ordinarily termed Portuguese without discrimination. Dr. Hunter, in his "Imperial Gazetteer," speaking of the native Christians of Bombay and Salsette, says that they "pride themselves on differing from their brethren of Goa in refusing to enter household service." Apart from this, the term "Portuguese," so far as the Bombay native Christians are concerned, is a misnomer and quite inappropriate. Dr. Hunter describes them as "the descendants of the converts of St. Francis Xavier and his successors in the sixteenth century," and it is well known that with few exceptions they are all natives of the soil. Whatever may have been the reason for their being styled Portuguese there can be no question that they are not Portuguese, and have now nothing in common with Portugal except their surnames. If the Goanese are similarly descendants of the original converts of Goa, they are still under the control of the Portuguese nation, and as such are subjects of Portugal, though it is obvious they [illegible] [illegible] nationality.

It was under the circumstances a wise policy on the part of the community with the beginning of the current year, which marks an epoch in the ecclesiastical history of India, to give up the name of Portuguese and to be known in future as East Indians. It is true that this term as formerly understood conveyed a broad meaning, and included therein all Christians of mixed descent, French, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese and British; and the East Indians as such have, I believe, enjoyed all the rights and privileges of Europeans. But with the efforts made by the Anglo-Indians and Eurasians as a class, the term East Indian is, I think, I am not mistaken in saying, hardly used in the sense in which it was hitherto. I believe that the Government of Bombay on a former occasion when the community—the Bombay native Christians known as Bombay Portuguese—claimed the right to be treated as distinct from Hindoos and other classes, acknowledged them as East Indians. As the descendants of the original converts to Christianity, they have long ceased to belong to any of the classes known as Hindoos. With the cession of Bombay by the Portuguese to England they have severed all connection with the Portuguese nation; serving the British Government in different capacities, or as private individuals living among, and associating with, Europeans, many of them, if not all, have already adopted the customs and modes of a British-born subject. They are not Anglo-Indians or Eurasians in the sense in which these terms are understood. The term East Indian does not therefore seem inappropriate, and if it is acknowledged by the public would be quite sufficient to denote the community as separate from the Portuguese, i.e., Goanese, subjects of the Portuguese Government. On the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, the Government of Bombay graciously condescended to accept and despatch a telegram to her Majesty from the East Indian Catholic community of Bombay; and have so far admitted the change in the designation. The object in now bringing these facts prominently to notice is not only that the authorities and the public, Europeans and others, should be made acquainted with the distinction, not only that Government should take cognizance of the change which the community have deemed it desirable to make with the object of being acknowledged and treated as her Majesty's loyal subjects as apart from the subjects of the Portuguese Government, but that the Government should also, when conferring appointments, honours, or distinctions, or settling any social question affecting the community, make it a point to enquire whether the claimants or aspirants who may style themselves as Portuguese, are actually British subjects; and that Government may no longer indiscriminately bestow them on those who, residing in British territory, have by their industry, intelligence and efforts risen in social position and have earned the good-will and fellowship of their British brethren, and yet are not British subjects. If every case is carefully enquired into there is reason to hope that the East Indian Catholic community, though comparatively a backward class, will have a due share of consideration at the hands of their own Government. It may be as well to mention that some families may be found in Bombay who are really Portuguese, or have still Portuguese blood in their veins, and are nevertheless British subjects. These may if they prefer continue to call themselves Portuguese; but the subject of this communication has reference mainly to the native inhabitants of Bombay, Salsette, Bassein, &c., who have hitherto been known as Bombay Portuguese, but who will henceforth be known as East Indians.

It cannot be denied that as a community the East Indians have hitherto been in the background, and have not kept pace with the times:—but they appear now to be alive to their interests and are bestirring themselves. They have started a paper to advocate their cause, and though it would be premature to say how far it will succeed and prosper, every hope is entertained that with the help of the sympathising public, it may be able to maintain itself. The efforts made by the community to celebrate the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen by special thanksgiving services in their Cathedral in Bombay, and all over Salsette, Bandora, &c., and the success with which the whole of the arrangements in connection therewith were carried out, as well as the presentation of addresses on the occasion by the Bandora Social Club and by the Dadur Literary Association, are not only proofs of their loyalty but evince a desire to push forward. The East Indians are perfectly loyal and peaceful subjects of her Majesty the Queen-Empress—they have a claim on the Government as the first Christian subjects who came under British rule in Bombay—their small number in comparison with Hindus and Mahomedan merit special treatment—their peculiar history as the descendants of the original converts to Christianity in Bombay deserves generous consideration at the hands of a paternal Government, especially in the matter of education. That the East Indians will as a class be not lost sight of, and that their services as most loyal and devoted servants of the British Crown will always be acknowledged is the sincere wish of

Bombay, March 8. ONE OF THEM.

THE HINDOO LADY'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to say I heartily concur in the suggestion that has been made "that an address of sympathy and encouragement be made forthwith and signed by every one willing to do so and presented to Rukhmabai before the month expires." Surely this is a suggestion which will win the sympathy of all those who wish to see some practical steps being taken towards rescuing the daughters of India from degradation and misery. Moreover, an address of sympathy and encouragement will bring home to the mind of every orthodox Hindoo the fact that Rukhmabai has won the sympathy of the Parsee as well as the English public.—Yours, &c.,

A PARSEE LADY.

Mazagon, March 8.

P.S.—I enclose my card.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the remarks of your correspondent "K" in this day's *Gazette*, I would point out that he has failed to grasp the idea of our new scheme. He does not seem to take into consideration that the essence of all Assurance transactions is that the longer you live the more you have to pay. A person dying during the first year of assurance pays only one premium, while if he lived ten years he would pay ten premiums.

"K's" suggestions do not show that he has carefully studied the subject of Life Assurance in India, as the scheme of a decreasing scale of premium which he advocates will be found in the prospectus of this Company, from its institution. He has evidently no idea of the limited payment system, as it meets his suggestion more fully than the decreasing scale of premium that he advocates.

I would add that my time is too fully occupied to attend to anonymous correspondence, but any bona fide assurer will receive a complete answer to any enquiry he may choose to make to me personally regarding our systems of assurance. I may, however, inform "K" that the scheme he adversely criticises is taken advantage of by a large section of the insuring public in the "Oriental." This, I believe, is the best proof of its advantages over the ordinary system of Life Assurance in this country.—Yours, &c.,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary, Oriental Life Office.

Bombay, March 8.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

THE occupation by the Hudson Surprise Party of the boards of the Alfred Theatre has, since the opening night, been synonymous with bumper houses and pleasant evenings. Last night, with its change of programme, was no exception to the rule. With such a host as Mr. Hudson, who is so ably ass

TELEGRAMS.

THE WUNTHO MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, MARCH 7.

The Wuntho Sawbwa refuses to submit. The Kin Woon Minghee has already returned. Mr. Burgess is expected shortly.

General White and 500 men leave for Wuntho to-morrow.

YEU, MARCH 6.

Lieutenant Wapshare and 24 Lancers of the Hyderabad Contingent, on the 4th, attacked 300 dacoits under Boh Hantha near Amgyi.

The cavalry dismounted and pursued the enemy into the jungle, and succeeded in killing a great number, Bohs Hantha, Kyau Dun and Nga Chettyi being amongst the number. There was no loss on our side.

PYNMANA, MARCH 6.

Lieutenants Atkinson and Richardson encountered the dacoits at Bogone and killed several. Our loss was 1 man and 1 horse.

Boh Luu's family has been captured.

The Bishop of Rangoon returns to Mandalay to-morrow.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 7.

A destructive fire has occurred at Maoobin.

REVIVAL OF THE RANGOON IMPORT TRADE.

The Rangoon Import Trade is better now than it has been for years past. For the past few days the city has been crowded with Burmans, Shans and Karens, from the jungle, who have come in for the Taboung festival and to make purchases.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM BURMA.

The following are the principal items in the Burma official bulletin issued to-day :—

[illegible] that serious dacoity is reported from [illegible] Sagabin. Particulars have not been [illegible]

[illegible] numbers of Shans come freely to Bhamo [illegible]

Sagadon, a stockaded village above Katha, has been attacked by troops and police ; and Kawe, a noted leader, has been killed.

"The Deputy Commissioner of You reports an action on the 4th against a very strong body of dacoits under Boh Hantha. The troops and police made a forced march, and completely defeated the enemy, who were strongly posted and stood their ground for some time. Boh Hantha, who was one of the late Kemendine Prince's chief lieutenants, and two other leaders were amongst the killed.

"The dacoits have attacked the escort of a party clearing the road to Hmawaing. One sepoy was killed and one wounded.

"Dacoit gatherings are reported on both banks of the Chindwin.

"Colonel Holt's column inflicted a heavy loss on dacoits in the Ningyan district. Lieutenant Price and three sepoys were severely wounded.

"Mr. Scott *alias* "Shway Yoe" has gone with a small escort to visit the Mobye State.

THE RECENT ILLNESS IN A DETACHMENT OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 8.

The detachment of the 3rd Light Infantry came from Mallegaon and not Tallegaon. The men were taken ill at Loni, from whence they were carried in doolies. Another sepoy died at 1-30 this afternoon. There was a *post mortem* at 4 o'clock, but nothing was detected. The contents of the stomach were forwarded to Bombay for analysis as before. The remaining eleven men are now improving, and it is likely they will recover.

DARING ROBBERIES AT POONA.

A gang of thieves are still committing frequent burglaries. Two more daring robberies took place last Saturday. These robberies are now going on for a long time and the police seem to be baffled.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR DRUMMOND WOLFF'S MISSION.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Bradlaugh brought forward a motion for disallowing the expenses of Sir Drummond Wolff's mission, which was rejected.

Sir James Fergusson highly eulogized Sir Drummond Wolff, and said he had every prospect of bringing his mission to a successful issue.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

Mr. Arthur Balfour, the new Secretary for Ireland, has resigned the presidency of the Currency Commission.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

BERLIN, MARCH 7.

The Army Bill has been read a first time in the Reichstag.

CARDINAL JACOBINI'S SUCCESSOR.

ROME, MARCH 7.

Cardinal Rampolla has been appointed to replace the late Cardinal Jacobini as Pontifical Secretary of State.

THE BULGARIAN REVOLT.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 8.

The *Moscow Gazette*, in a leading article to-day, expresses its extreme indignation at the executions which have been effected of those implicated in the late revolt in Bulgaria. Europe, in approving the action of the authorities in Bulgaria, the paper says, must not forget that the victims fell a sacrifice to their devotion towards Russia. In conclusion, the *Gazette* says, that the death of these men who offered their lives for Russia will produce events which will set history in motion.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 8.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Bokhara, with the English mails of the 25th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, MARCH 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Warooruga, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dacca, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 5th inst.

ZANZIBAR, MARCH 8.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Merka arrived here this morning from Bombay (24th February).

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dholleras 4

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 70½
4½ per cent. 72½
3 per cent. Consols for account 100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 100¾
4½ per cent. French Rentes 108¼
Bar Silver 46

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 7.

10 p.m. ... ... 75·8

TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

6 a.m. ... ... 70·4
10 a.m. ... ... 77·8
2 p.m. ... ... 81·1
4 p.m. ... ... 79·9

THE result of the balloting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday for the Port Trustees was that the Hon'ble Mr. F. Forbes Adam and Mr. John Y. Lang were re-elected, and Mr. J. G. Smith appointed to act in place of Mr. F. D. Parker, who has obtained six months' leave of absence.

THE Bengal Cavalry Polo Tournament has been won by the 9th Bengal Lancers, who defeated the 13th on Saturday by five goals to one. The Cup has thus come back to Umballa.

THE Public Service Commission has been adjourned to next cold weather. Meanwhile a Sub-Committee composed of Sir Charles Turner, President, Mr. Quinton, Kazi Shahabuddin, and Mr. Nulkar will visit the various Provinces to inquire into the working of the special departments. With them will be associated in each Province one representative of the departments concerned and one non-official. They will collect evidence for the main Commission.

ONE of Mr. Crosthwaite's first tasks on taking over the reins in Burma is to possess himself fully of all the facts concerning the Ruby Mines and their mode of working in the past, together with all collateral information gathered on the spot by Mr. Carter, the Civil Officer in charge at Mogouk, and thereon to formulate a final report to the Government of India. In connection with the leasing of the mines, it is probable special legislation will be required ; but the Legislative Department will hold their hand until the Chief Commissioner's report has been presented to them. No action, however, can be taken without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State.

THE title of "Knight of the Order of N. S. de Conceicao da Villa Vigosa" has been conferred upon Canon N. I. P. Pinto by his Majesty the King of Portugal.

IT is reported from Simla that a severe shock of earthquake, lasting some seconds, was experienced on the evening of the 2nd instant at about eight minutes before ten o'clock. The weather had been very sultry and unseasonable for some days previously. A correspondent at Bijrani, near Ramnagar, says that a smart shock of earthquake was felt there at about 9-40 p.m. the same day, the apparent direction being about N. W. and S.-E. A correspondent at Dehra Dun also sends intimation of a slight shock of earthquake there at 9 53 p.m., on the same day.

THE section of the Assam-Behar State Railway from Moniari on the Ganges to Purneah was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on Saturday. This piece of line brings the Assam-Behar into connection with the East Indian Loop Line on the other side of the Ganges, and will tap the traffic of the Purneah district, to whose chief market at Kusbah, five miles from Purneah, the railway is now open.

A "GLOBE-TROTTER," writing in these columns a few days ago, related some of his experiences in India. But he omitted one incident, which, however, the Allahabad paper now supplies :—"We want to know if it be true that a noble Lord well-known in the highest political circles at home lately insisted upon occupying an entire compartment of a first-class carriage on one of the Punjab railways for the price of three seats : and that on his remonstrating, with the characteristic indignation of a rich man, at having been made to pay for the space he occupied, the Punjab Government interfered and procured him the refund of the difference. Yet it is on the chief Punjab line that the booking-clerk is warned to weigh every traveller's shaving-paper 'on pain of dismissal.' Is the ruling above described to be taken as a precedent, or is there to be one table of fares for Lords and another for Commoners hereafter ?"

DURING the last nine months of the year 1886, 5,884 coolie migrants left the Port of Calcutta for Demarara, Trinidad, and Fiji Islands. Of these nineteen were recruited in the Punjab, and 418 were bent on trying their fortunes abroad for the second time. During the same period, 4,333 returned from the colonies to India, bringing with them Rs. 4,67,665. Those returning from Demarara brought most money ; those from the Mauritius the least. It would appear that, just at present, there is a considerable falling off in the demand in the Mauritius for coolie labour. Out of all the colonies which sent requisitions in 1885, seven—*viz.*, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Grenada, Natal, Mauritius, Surinam and Guadeloupe (French)—did not ask for a single man in 1886, while the demand from Demarara and Trinidad also fell off. An increased demand came from the Fiji Islands. The proximity of these islands to Australia and New Zealand give them a special value ; as the basis, perhaps, of future emigration to those countries from the over-populated parts of Bengal, whence it is hoped many will be tempted to Australia and New Zealand by the high rate of ordinary wages and the large area of reclaimable land on which the emigrants might settle down. Australia and New Zealand are nearer to India, too, than the other coolie importing colonies. The falling off in the demand generally for coolies, Fiji excepted, is attributed to the depression in the sugar trade, caused by a series of bad seasons. In Jamaica there is now representative legislation, and the people are excluding the Indian coolie, because he stands in the way of employing local labour on remunerative terms.

THE Native Passenger Ships' Bill has passed through the Viceregal Legislative Council. Two sections have been introduced to provide for the greater convenience of native passengers. One section provides that the local Government may direct that no passenger shall be received on board any ship carrying passengers from British Indian to Red Sea ports until the passengers have been inspected by a medical officer. The object of the introduction of this provision is with special reference to the convenience of native ladies who may happen to be passengers, and to obviate the recurrence of cases which have at various times arisen in which causes of complaint have been brought to the notice of Government, which in the absence of any such provision, was unable to take the necessary measures to guard against their recurrence. The original Bill has also been amended so as to give the local Government power to make rules to regulate the time within which the ship is to proceed on her voyage, so that passengers may not be put to needless inconvenience by detention.

THE want of rain is causing some anxiety in respect to the crops in the Punjab. From every part of the province the call is for rain. In many places the young crops are withering for want of it ; and everywhere prices are high, and in several districts they show a rising tendency. The inconvenience caused in the Lahore district, by the closing of the irrigation canals for cleansing purposes, will be removed immediately, by their being brought into use again.

THE production of petroleum in the Caucasus has increased enormously of late. For some time past the railway which connects Baku with the Black Sea and the tank-vessels which ply on the Volga have been inadequate to carry away the amazing quantities of oil produced by the petroleum springs It is therefore proposed to construct an "oleoduct" and storage tanks, on the model of those which have long been in successful operation in Pennsylvania ; and a company with a capital of two millions sterling has just been formed for this purpose. The "oleoduct" will connect the shores of the Caspian with Batoum and Poti ; and it is to have sufficient diameter to transport from six to seven millions of hectolitres of oil per annum—or rather every nine months, since three months have been allowed for periods of frost and for necessary repairs. After being pumped into gigantic receptacles, the oil will flow by reason of its own gravity into the storage-tanks at Batoum and Poti. The rapidity with which the petroleum of the Caucasus has come into demand in the European markets is very remarkable.

TRAVELLERS from Batoum report that more than usual activity has been observable lately in the supply of troops from Russia Proper. These are pouring in night and day, and are immediately sent off by rail to Baku. A popular belief exists there that a movement is being prepared by Russia on the Central Asian side as a diversion of attention from her intended action in the south-east of Europe.

MR. IRVING has been talking to the representative of an American paper about the edition of Shakspeare at which he is working in collaboration with Mr. Mr. Frank Marshall. The feature of the work, which need not be looked for before the autumn, is that Shakspeare will be considered in it as a practical dramatist and actor rather than as a poet. This ought to provide something novel in the way of new readings. Mr. Irving is also of opinion that, despite the great amount of research already displayed by Shakspearian scholars in elucidation of the dramatist's life, something can still be done in that direction. He proposes, therefore, to call a meeting in the Lyceum on the 23rd of April, Shakspeare's birthday, of all interested persons, in order to raise enthusiasm and funds. Perhaps the former will be the more easily raised of the two.

NOT long ago a London playwright explained that the reason why his drama was not a financial success was that the theatre it was played in could only hold £300 a week, while the weekly expenses somewhat exceeded that sum. This seems a rather hopeless arrangement ; but it does not appear to be peculiar to England. Verdi's new opera is admitted to be a triumph of its kind, the Scala is a capacious as well as magnificent building, the prices charged are high, and the audiences are as large as they are enthusiastic ; yet it is announced that financially the season must be a failure. The reason is not far to seek. The actor who plays Othello is paid £180 a night ; Maurel, the Iago, £120 ; and Mdlle. Pantaleoni, the Desdemona, £80. The weekly expenses are calculated at nearly £5,000, or £800 a representation.

THE complacency with which Englishmen regard their own powerlessness in foreign affairs is, the *St. James Gazette* declares, a subject of standing wonder to people on the Continent. The Germans are never tired of dwelling on the phenomenon. Thus a few days ago we find the London correspondent of one of the great German journals urging his readers not to forget that England, so far as international politics go, must be left out of calculation. Between her domestic embarrassments and her weakness nothing will induce England to move. The Brussels correspondent of the same newspaper is even more explicit. England's greatness, he says, is more an historical reminiscence than an actual fact. He is not surprised that some of the English newspapers anxiously protest that England would not intervene to guard the neutrality of Belgium. How could England intervene, he asks ? Our whole army, he says, will not amount to more than 200,000 men, of which 92,000 are in India, Egypt, and the colonies, and 20,000 exist only on paper. This leaves us with 90,000 men, and we have to guard our own coasts and provide against Irish disaffection. What could we do, one way or the other, in a European war ? This is how shrewd and not untriendly foreigners write of us. How long will it be before Englishmen really begin to understand that the effect of the most glorious "historic reminiscences" will not last for ever ?

THE Thames Tunnel, long regarded as one of the wonders of the world, took seventeen years in construction, and cost half a million sterling. A new company for connecting the City and the Borough by "underground" has, so the chairman tells us, completed a tunnel under the river in fifteen weeks, at a cost of little more than £20,000. The second tunnel, or rather tube (for that is really a more accurate description), is now being constructed alongside, and there is "no reason to suppose that it will take more time." So sanguine are the directors of success that they propose to apply for Parliamentary powers to continue their railway from the Elephant and Castle, as at present authorized, a mile further west towards Brixton. A site has been secured for a City station close to King William's statue at London Bridge.

A GENOA firm has issued the prospectus of a projected Floating Exhibition of Italian Agricultural, Industrial, and Art Products on board a specially equipped steamer. The dimensions of the steamer are about 300 ft. length, 35 ft. breadth, 24 ft. depth, of 3,000 tons burthen, 200 horse-power, and 10 miles speed per hour. The voyage to last from 10 to 12 months. The ship will proceed by St. Vincent to Rio de Janiero, along the coast of Brazil to West Indies, Central America, Mexico, Havana, Jamaica, St. Thomas, Madeira, &c. The steamer will be supplied with steam launches and other facilities for the use of exhibitors and visitors in the various ports.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* recommends Mr. Arthur Balfour and other cast-iron economists of the old school to peruse the reports as to the American Homestead Laws circulated as a Parliamentary paper. The doctrine of the right of the human being to an irreducible minimum of comfort, the right to his house, his tools, and such personal property as is necessary for him to exist outside the workshop, is no doubt Socialistic enough. But it is the basis of the Homestead and Exemption Laws of the States. We may depend upon it that a similar limitation on the liberty of seizure at present exercised by a creditor will before long be advocated by the "wild men" who harrow the souls of the economists by their demands for the Highlands and Ireland.

NEWS has reached the Spanish Government from the Philippine Islands that the Spanish expedition had safely disembarked at the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the Island of Mindanao. The gun-boats shelled and dispersed the natives. After a short skirmish on land the Spaniards erected two forts to serve as the basis of operations before proceeding into the interior. Other official telegrams say the Sultan of the Sooloo Islands, with the assistance of the Spanish forces, has defeated the rebel natives and forced them to submit.

IT is stated that the Local Government Board are about to issue an order to all public vaccinators in the Kingdom prescribing extra precautions to be taken with regard to the vaccination of children, and encouraging the use of calf lymph.

Truth hears that no less than £300 was "extorted by the rapacious Chapter of Westminster before the memorial of the late Mr. Fawcett could be placed in the Abbey. These outrageous fees really ought to be abolished."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Viceroy inspects the Calcutta Volunteers, and Lady Dufferin presents prizes to the corps on the 12th inst.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GOLDIE, R.E., has taken over the duties of Superintending Engineer, Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works, from Lieutenant-Colonel Maunderson, who has proceeded on privilege leave.

THE invalids of the Sirhind Division, under the command of Lieutenants Stewart, R.H.A., and Flood, 2nd Dragoon Guards, will leave Umballa on the 14th instant ; and the time-expired men of the same Division, for the troopship of 2nd April, leave Umballa on 15th instant, under the command of Lieutenant Cookes, R.H.A.

THE Commander-in-Chief and party arrived on Friday night at Umballa and were met by Generals Macfarlane and Chapman and other officers. While passing through Saharunpore the Chief carefully inspected samples of Mr. Rogers' compressed fodder which Colonel Ben Williams and the patentee had ready for examination.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Druggists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by Ta-Anal Indian Dr ie Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

A LONGSTANDING DISPUTE REGARDING A JAGHIR.

AT the Bombay Secretariat yesterday was commenced the hearing of an appeal before the Hon. Sir M. Melvill, from a decision given by Mr. E. T. Candy, Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, in a dispute regarding a jaghir. The plaintiff in the original suit was Shaik Sultan Sani, who claimed certain Saranjam and Inam jaghirs belonging to his father Khan Mahomed. The defendant was Ajmudin Walad Abdal Rajak, a grandson of Khan Mahomed's brother, whose principal contention was that Sultan Sani was not really the son of Khan Mahomed. Some other relatives of Khan Mahomed have also put in their claims, and all the parties have been represented by legal gentlemen in the conduct of this appeal. Mr. P. M. Mehta appeared for Sultan Sani ; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Apte, appeared for Ajmudin ; and Mr. Chandavakar and Mr. Bapoorao Natekar represented the daughter of Khan Mahomed, Rahimunissa, and her two sons.

This is a very old dispute, which, after going through many phases of inquiry, was lately brought before Mr. Candy. It appears from the judgment delivered by him that the plaintiff sued as the son of Shekh Khan Mahomed Waikar to obtain possession of the property belonging to his father. He stated that when Shekh Khan Mahomed died on the 31st December 1872, he became sole owner of all his property, but that some persons on behalf of the Ajmudin, who was then a minor, had without any right taken possession of the Saranjam and other property in 1874, and of the Inami income in 1875-76. The defendant on the other hand alleged that the plaintiff was not the son of Shekh Khan Mahomed and therefore could not claim the property, and that the present claim is not sustainable by reason of a treaty with the East India Company made on the 3rd July 1820. The defendant also stated that the Government of Bombay had, after an inquiry by Commission, found that Shekh Khan Mahomed had practised a fraud by falsely putting forward the present plaintiff as his son, and had decided that the estate should not be continued to Shekh Khan Mahomed's heirs. This decision was affirmed by the Secretary of State, and in accordance with the terms of the Treaty this act of Sovereign State cannot be questioned It was further stated that under a Government Resolution, dated 27th March 1874, the defendant was made the owner of the whole estate and the plaintiff's claim was rejected. One of the issues framed was whether Sultan Sani was the lawfully begotten son of Shekh Khan Mahomed, and if so, whether he was entitled to his father's estate. On the 15th June 1854 the Commissioner of Satara wrote to Government forwarding a request from Khan Mahomed for permission to instal his son Sultan Sani in his possessions, and to proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca. This was sent to the Agent, who asked the Commissioner whether there was any question as to the legitimacy of Sultan Sani. The Commissioner replied that he had not been able to discover that there had ever been any such question. The Agent also sent to the Inam Commissioner a list of Khan Mahomed's holdings, and asked whether the tenure of the Inams, etc., held by Khan Mahomed in the territory of Satara and in the Collectorate of Khandeish was hereditary. Both the Inam Commissioner and his assistant thought that the titles to the Inam property might form the subject of future inquiry, and that subject to that proviso the son might manage the Inams. In 1857 a petition was submitted to the Assistant Inam Commissioner stating that Khan Mahomed's reputed son was really the son of one Manek. An investigation was made and a report was transmitted to the Revenue Commissioner for Alienations, Mr. Ellis, who, in forwarding it to Government, gave his opinion that it had been conclusively proved that Sultan Sani was not Khan Mahomed's son, and he recommended that the property Khan Mahomed should be struck off the list of Sirdars, and that he should be deprived of all the honorary privileges enjoyed by persons of rank. Khan Mahomed was accordingly degraded for some time by Government, and was told that even if he should leave a son, he would not be allowed to succeed him. Khan Mahomed protested that he was innocent and executed a will in which he declared that Sultan Sani was his legitimate son. He made several appeals against the decision, but without effect. In 1871 the Secretary of State affirmed the decision of Government passed in 1860. In the meanwhile, Abdul Kadar, the brother of Khan Mahomed, kept prosecuting his claim to obtain immediate possession of the Saranjam, as well as for the execution of a decree passed in his favour by which a moiety of the Inams and private property was awarded to him. As to Abdul Kadar's claim to the Saranjam, the Government decided that should Abdul Kadar survive his brother his right to succeed to the property as legitimate heir would be duly considered. Both Khan Mahomed and Abdul Kadar died during the latter portion of the year 1872. Khan Mahomed left behind him Sultan Sani who had been acknowledged by him as his son. But a daughter of Khan Mahomed, named Rahimunissa, and [illegible] the alleged fraud regarding Sultan Sani. Hyatbi was one of the widows of Abdul Kadar, and the present defendant, Ajmudin, is the son of a daughter of Hyatbi. All these persons began petitioning, urging their claims to the estate. After giving a narrative of the various inquiries which the subject of the claim had undergone at the hands of the Government, the Agent proceeded to discuss the "crucial point" in the case—the question of Sultan Sani's legitimacy. If he was not Khan Mahomed's son then he was a stranger, and the very basis of his claim failed. In attempting to prove the affirmation of fraud, the defendant had put in the deposition of witnesses, now dead, who were examined in the inquiry of 1857. It was unnecessary to go through the depositions in detail. Many of the statements were more hearsay, and many were on the face of them extraordinary, especially the deposition of Rahimunissa, who was the most important witness for the defendant. Her story was that, because her father was a rich man (he was really a poor man), and was going to marry a second wife (though no girl was fixed upon), her mother feigned pregnancy and imposed on Khan Mahomed who was no party to the fraud till some time after the birth of the boy. This story was wholly inconsistent with the statements of other witnesses. Mr. Candy had no hesitation in saying that all this evidence had neither proved nor disproved the fact that Sultan Sani was a spurious son of Khan Mahomed, and he held that if the suit was not barred by limitation, Sultan Sani was entitled to a decree that he was the legitimate son of the man who always recognized him as such. Mr. Candy entered into a long argument in support of this conclusion which was contrary to that arrived previously by a number of officers and by the Government in the year 1857. Mr. Candy urged that there was nothing to show that Khan Mahomed was a dissipated man incapable of begetting children. He was only 35 years old, and had had children, and there was no reason why he should have been taken for granted that he would have no more, or that those whom his wife might bear must be daughters. On the question whether the jaghir was hereditary or was to be only held for life, Mr. Elphinstone had decided for special reasons that the whole of the jaghir, both personal and military, should be considered hereditary, and this decision, after certain fluctuations, had been eventually confirmed by the Court of Directors and carried into effect. Accordingly, the jaghir would on the death of Khan Mahomed have passed to his son. But in 1860 the Government declared that it should never pass to a son of Khan Mahomed, and the Secretary of State in 1871 confirmed that decision. The effect of this decision was that Government changed the tenure of the estate from hereditary back to its old life tenure ; and accordingly on the death of the life-holder Khan Mahomed in 1872 the Government resumed the jaghir and re-granted it in 1874 to Ajmudin. The right of Government to resume jaghirs at pleasure is a right which existed as a part of the common law of this country, long before the framing of Mr. Elphinstone's Code of 1827 ; and this right had never apparently been doubted. The case then of the present Saranjam stood thus. Apart from the question of limitation, as Sultan Sani had legally established his right to be considered the legitimate son of Khan Mahomed, it was for the Government in its executive capacity to decide whether his right to receive the Saranjam revenues should be recognized or not. Under section 6 of Act XXIII of 1871, the Court could not make any order or decree by which the liability of Government to pay any grant of revenue was directly or indirectly affected. The rights of the present litigants in the Saranjam having been determined by the Court, the executive would be at liberty to allow or withhold those rights as it chose. The Court found that Sultan Sani was the lawfully begotten son of Khan Mahomed and (apart from the questions of limitation and Saranjam) as such was entitled to succeed to his deceased father's estate. Part of the property in the suit was Saranjam and Sultan Sani was not debarred from asserting a right to such part as might be Saranjam or a guaranteed estate by reason of Government having conferred the same on Ajmudin. But as regards the Saranjam, it was for the executive alone to decide whether that right should be recognized. The Act of the Bombay Government and Secretary of State was not binding on the plaintiff in so far that it did not bar the suit, and as regards the property not Saranjam it did not bar a decree in plaintiff's favour. Defendant on the other hand was not in wrongful possession of the property in the suit or any part of it, so as to give plaintiff a right to mesne profits. Practically the effect of the judgment was that Ajmudin remained in possession of the Saranjam property, which it was wholly in the power of the Government to grant or revoke. As for the Inam property it was to be divided between Sultan Sani and Rahimunissa.

Mr. Inverarity, who opened the proceedings in the appeal, contends that the decision of Government passed in 1860, stating that Sultan Sani was a spurious child could not be re-opened, and that Government could give to anybody they liked both Saranjam and Inam operty.

The appeal is still at hearing.

SINDH-PISHIN RAILWAY BILL.

AT the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council on Feb. 24, the Hon'ble Sir Theodore Hope moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of traffic on the Sindh-Pishin section of the North-Western Railway. He said :—"I may commence by explaining that the North-Western Railway is the name which we now give to the entire system of railways on our North-Western frontier, which, up two years ago, was composed of several totally disconnected and partially incomplete parts. The Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company held a very large section, that is to say, from Delhi down to Multan, and again from Kotri down to Karachi ; the Government holding the line from Lahore up to Peshawar, and again from Multan down to Kotri, and also the very large loop line, called the Sindh-Saugor Railway, together with a very important work, partly completed and partly under construction, designed to connect the Province of Sindh with the plateau of Pishin and Biluchistan. It was considered necessary for administrative purposes that the whole should be consolidated into one administration, in order that if complications should at any time arise, then the entire regulation of the traffic might be in the hands of the Government without question ; and this has now been effected, the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Company's Railway having been acquired, and the whole brought under one responsible head. This railway comprises several sections, and one of these is the subject of the Bill which I have now the honour to lay before the Council. The Sindh-Pishin section starts from the province of Sindh, and it reaches the elevated plateau of Pishin by two distinct routes : one portion may be called the Harnai, as it goes up the Harnai Valley, and reaches the plateau by that way ; but besides that there is another line which is called colloquially the Bolan Railway. Both are in reality a section of the North-Western line. This entire North-Western line is naturally liable to be placed under requisition for military purposes, but it is not considered necessary at present to reserve any special power over the traffic on that account, except on the comparatively small portion which leads to the most important part of the southern frontier. It is obvious that, should complications take place, the small necks of line passing up there must necessarily be entirely taken up by the movement of large bodies of troops and stores, and could not afford any accommodation to the public at all. But, besides this, the Sindh-Pishin section has another special feature with perhaps a more direct bearing on the object of this Bill than the other ; that is to say, that both these two routes which I have mentioned—the Harnai and the Bolan routes—pass through very stupendous mountain gorges, first of all at the bottom and secondly near the top. Now, in fact, each of these is what is termed in Europe a regular mountain line, displaying the very highest engineering skill, a most difficult works, which I venture to say have been constructed in the most admirable manner. However well such lines may be constructed, they are obviously very difficult to complete satisfactorily, and are liable to interruptions, specially at the outset, and until the works have become thoroughly settled and the capricious action of the mountain streams has been thoroughly understood and mastered. Those who are in the habit of going to Darjeeling must be aware that landslips occur both from above on to the line, and in portions below the line, and that not unfrequently stoppages of the traffic take place, and it has taken a considerable expenditure for years to place the line in the satisfactory condition that it now is. Those of us who can look back further to the construction of the great Bhor and Thul Ghat lines will recollect that interruptions of this class were extremely frequent in the earlier times, and even led to accidents. On this account, if we were to pay very strict regard to the protection of the public, we might possibly hesitate to throw open these passes to the Pishin plateau, which have been lately completed, until they have been tried and had worked for a very considerable period. But, on the other hand, if we were thus to postpone their opening, we should impose upon the public of Pishin and Quetta very serious inconvenience and very heavy cost. The difficulty of reaching the Pishin plateau now is very great, and can only be thoroughly understood by those who have had the misfortune to be obliged to surmount it. The cost of all provisions and stores, and of everything in Pishin is something utterly abnormal. I do not exaggerate when I say that servants who in ordinary places can be obtained at Rs. 10 a month are extremely difficult to get there at Rs. 25, owing to the isolation of the country. As soon as we can get this railway utilised, all these wages and also the high price of provisions and stores will be brought to their proper bearings. We think, therefore, that it is in the interest of the public, notwithstanding the risks that may be incurred, to [illegible] the line open to views without further delay [illegible] to the extent [illegible] one hand, fully aware of a certain amount of risk which they will incur, and, on the other hand, to protect the interests of the State, we propose to extend to this line only such portions of the existing Railway Act as are applicable to the particular circumstances of the case, and, moreover, to take power to limit the liability of the Government for losses on account of injury to person or property which may happen to those who make use of it. This limitation, however, it is not intended, I may say executively, to apply to the whole line. There are portions of it for, instance, the lower part, which are just as level as the plains of Bengal, and on that part no doubt, as also on the plateau, we should not desire to limit our liability, while we should apply these special provisions to such portions of the railway as they are really and reasonably intended for. As to the nature of those limitations, I may mention that what are contemplated will probably be simply of the same nature as those which are to be found in many portions of America. In the States of Massachusetts and New York there are railway laws which provide for a restriction of the liability of the railway companies for losses to a certain fixed amount. I have therefore upon these grounds to solicit permission to introduce the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Sir Theodore Hope also introduced the Bill.

The Hon. Sir Theodore Hope having applied to his Excellency the president to suspend the rules for the conduct of business.

The president declared the rules suspended.

The Hon. Sir Theodore Hope moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble Sir Theodore Hope then moved that the Bill be passed. He said :—"In explanation of putting the Bill through with this amount of urgency, I trust the Council will deem it sufficient, if I say that the official inspection of the line previous to its being thrown open with special regulations for its safer working is now in progress ; and as this is the opening of the season, the spring time, when we should naturally look to traffic after the winter being very considerable, it will be a great convenience to the public generally to use the railway with the least possible delay. It will also give sufficient time for the fact of the opening of the railway becoming known in the regions beyond Pishin, and promote caravan traffic during the present year, before the coming winter."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CASE OF RAKHMABAI.

RAKHMABAI's case is now coming to a crisis. The High Court orders that she shall go and live with her husband, and that if she fail to do so within a month she shall be imprisoned in a civil jail. Rakhmabai says that she is quite prepared to go to a jail rather than live as the wife of one whom she does not like. Whether the husband gives way at this stage, or will insist on having his pound of flesh, remains to be seen. There is a likelihood of his being now induced to keep quiet. But perhaps he will be told that having pursued her so far, he should pursue her to the bitter end and enjoy his victory. Her imprisonment will be regarded as some consolation by those amiable folk who are said to have assisted the husband with counsel and also money, foolishly fearing that if Rakhmabai should win the day, Hindu wives might desert their husbands! Orthodox prints are now telling us how the world has been saved by Mr. Justice Farran's decree. But the world is not apparently going to be saved—if it is true that the decree will not be enforced.—*Indu Prakash.*

TOWN DUTIES AND THE HOUSE TAX.

THE *Indu Prakash* says :—"The town duties fall upon all the classes of people who consume the articles taxed and in their incidence are comparatively more burdensome to the poor than to the rich. Like all indirect taxation they bring to the State or the Municipal coffers less than they take out of the pockets of the people, and they require a large and costly machinery for collection. But the most vital objection to the duties in a commercial city like Bombay is that they may have the effect of driving away her trade. There has recently sprung up in Bombay a brisk trade in wheat. If the traders find that the increase of the duty on grain makes Bombay dearer than other ports they will certainly go to such other ports rather than to Bombay. If the duties should have such a deterrent effect on trade, Bombay will surely suffer ; and what is Bombay without her trade ? The house-rates on the other hand fall principally upon house-owners. There is a large number of houses which are occupied by their own owners, and they are certainly a class of people better able to bear taxation than many of the poor people who are not exempt from the octroi duties. In the case of the houses which are let to tenants it is the tenants no doubt, who in the long run have to bear the rates. The house-owners when paying the rates in the first instance will generally get themselves paid from the tenants by increase of rents. But rents do not always increase as soon as rates are increased. Considerations other than pecuniary often prevent land-lords from raising rents directly house-rates are increased. In that case too the burden falls upon shoulders well able to bear it. Being a fixed percentage on valuation the rates are easier to collect and less liable to variation and trickery than the *ad valorem* town duties which require a double measure of assessment by weight and price. An eventual rise in rents may certainly be looked forward to as a result of the increase of the house-rates ; but the rents have already risen in consequence of the increase of population and other causes, and an addition of 3 per cent. in the house rates would have added little to the rents. These considerations lead us to think that the Corporation would have done better if it had kept to the proposal of increasing the house-rates, and reduced the town duties to that extent."

A BICYCLE RIDE WITH THE SHAH.

ALWAYS on the lookout for something to please the Shah, the news of my arrival in Teheran on the bicycle no sooner reached the ears of the court officials than the monarch hears of it himself. On the seventh day after my arrival an officer of the palace calls on behalf of the Shah, and requests that I favour them all, by following the soldiers who will be sent to-morrow morning, at eight o'clock, *Feranghi* time, to conduct me to the palace, where it is appointed that I am to meet the "Shah-in-shah and king of kings," and ride with him, on the bicycle, to his summer palace at Doshan Tepe.

"Yes, I shall, of course, be most happy to accommodate ; and to be the means of introducing to the notice of his majesty, the wonderful iron horse, the latest wonder from Frangistan," I replied ; and the officer, after salaaming with more than French politeness, took his departure.

Promptly at the hour appointed the soldiers presented themselves ; and after waiting a few minutes for the horses of two young Englishmen who desired to accompany me a part way, I mounted the ever ready Columbia, and together we followed my escort along several fairly ridable streets to the office of the foreign minister. The soldiers cleared the way of pedestrians, donkeys, camels and horses, driving them unceremoniously to the right, to the left, into the ditch—anywhere out of my road ; for am I not for the time being under the Shah's special protection ? I am as much the Shah's toy and plaything of the moment, as an electric light, a stop-watch, or as the big Krupp gun, the concussion of which nearly scared the soldiers out of their wits, by shaking down the little minars of one of the city gates, close to which they had unwittingly discharged it on first trial.

The foreign office, like every building of pretension, whether public or private, in the "Land of the Lion and the Sun," is a substantial edifice of mud and brick, enclosing a square court-yard or garden, in which splashing fountains play amid a wealth of vegetation that springs, as if by waft of magician's wand, from the sandy soil of Persia wherever water is abundantly supplied. Tall, slender poplars are nodding in the morning breeze, the less lofty almond and pomegranate, sheltered from the breezes by the surrounding building, rustle never a leaf, but

STORIES OF THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF BULGARIA.

AMONJIAN BEY, writing in the *St. James's Gazette*, says:—

The arrival of Russian troops, followed by the inevitable Polish, Russian, and German Jews, who came to dispute amongst themselves the percentage to be got from the commissariat, had a very good effect in the commercial point of view on our little Black Sea town.

First of all, we had a very fair restaurant, where a decent dejeuner or dinner could be got at about Paris prices. The dinners and breakfasts were certainly the best in the town, and the best eaten there since the Crimean war. Beef, mutton, and lamb cost, even then about 4d. per lb.; and Monsieur X. probably made something out of the luxuries—such as champagne, of which the Constantinople value, before it received the baptismal brands of Carte Blanche, Théophile Roderer, was 18fr. a dozen, package included.

I recollect a curious scene or two in this restaurant. Probably most persons who have seen much of the aristocratic class of Russians know what a social hatred they bear to Jews—a hatred which does not in any way prevent the two races being on intimate term on the bases of finance. I was joined at my table one day by a young colonel of one of the cavalry regiments of the Guard, when a general of brigade entered with a friend, very well dressed, whose race no one could mistake. The colonel called up the restaurateur, and quietly told him to ask the Jewish gentleman to withdraw. Mr. X. made difficulties, but ended by speaking to the general, who seemed unwilling to take any part. In a few minutes my colonel rose, walked up to the Jew, pointed his finger at him, and said "Pachol! Fonn." The Jew rose, and the general followed him out of the dining-room. I know that "Pachol" is Russian for "Be of with you;" but though I have asked many Russians what "Fonn" meant, I could only learn that it was a term of contempt. Rather disgusted at this summary dismissal I asked my friend whether he had any particular grievance against the Jew in question. "None at all," he replied; "but Jews must not sit in the same room and eat in the company of officers." The same Jewish gentleman had a large contract with the Russian Government; and, when the very liberal sum for refugees which I had received from the British Ambassador for the relief of Christian and Musaulman refugees was nearly exhausted, he presented me with about a ton of soldiers' biscuit for them.

Another innovation was an alfresco *cafe chantant et dansant* on the outskirts of the town, where tenth-rate Perots "stars" sang and danced for the benefit of an audience chiefly military. A good many Bulgarian peasants, however, occasionally dropped in; and it was amusing to watch their always astonished and often scandalized faces at the performance of a ballet or poses plastiques. At one time the manager imported a phonograph, which raised shouts of laughter by its ludicrous reproduction of whatever words had been whispered into its trumpet shaped mouth. One evening, I recollect, an old general of Cossacks, who was passing through the town shouted down the funnel a string of hoarse words of command, just as he would have done to his own Donskoje troops on a battle-field. Unfortunately, however, he was neither the first nor the last to experiment; and when the manipulator put in the tinfoil sheet, telling the general that his turn was come, the machine ground out between a whistle and a wheeze.

> Certainement j'aimais Clairette,
> Mais faut-il mourir de chagrin
> Quand ——

and then all the front rows burst into such a roar of laughter that the rest was inaudible. The phonographist, not the least abashed, apologized on the ground of the cliches having got "mixed," and informed us that the next effort of the machine would be to reproduce a touching Romaic song, which one of the divas had breathed into the instrument. For a minute the handle seemed quite inoperative—no effects; then, but with a burst like a mill-stream breaking a dam, came out of the trumpet a falsetto-bassoprofondo of Cossack Russian intermixed with some rather unparliamentary expletives which the general had used in the ardour of his warlike imagination. The diva (who had learnt Russian) simply screamed; the general was so congratulated by the other generals—there were always six or seven generals there—that he began to believe, I think, that he had done something or other which ought to get him a promotion in the Order of St. George, which he wore amongst his dozen of medals and "decorations."

A profitable amusement of the private soldiers was that of pulling down Turkish houses. Before the town was evacuated there were about four hundred houses, big and little, of Mussulmans, who one and all had left for Constantinople. The larger and better-built houses were used as officers' quarters, so that of these about one-hundred were left standing; the others were demolished, although the commissariat allowed fuel in large quantities. The Christians (who returned to the town long before the Turks) induced the soldiers to smash up the smaller houses, and paid them an infinitesimal sum for the large oak beams and posts, which could be again used as building-timber. Every day for months I saw some gang of Russians, Greeks, and Bulgarians hauling away with ropes at some unfortunate cottage; but it is only fair to say that at that time the Christians did not believe in the possibility of the Mussulmans returning to Roumelia.

Apropos of timber, the Russians found it necessary for the land and embarkation of their troops to make a much longer pier in our port than was the old Turkish one; and magnificent columns of pine were shipped from Odessa to be used as piles. Knowing the engineer officer who was charged with the construction, I told him that pine would never stand the attacks of the *teredo navalis*, which swarms in our gulf, and suggested at least either charring the timber or using creosote; but the answer was simply that "it would last long enough for them." It did not, however; for within fifteen months they had to cut down 60 ft. from the end to seawards, and, when two years afterwards the Roumelian Government paid to have the piles removed, I lunged a slight cane through one of the thickest of them with hardly more resistance than if they had been made of the honeycomb in the sort of papercells formed by the teredo. The supports of the old ramshacle Turkish pier of oak, only charred, and built at least forty years ago, still hold good.

In one of my walks on the pier I was joined by an acquaintance, a post-captain in the Russian Navy, who started the topic of the engagement during the war between the Russian unarmoured cruiser Vesta and the Turkish ironclad Fethi Boulend, saying that he had been requested to make a water-colour drawing of the affair for publication as a coloured lithograph. He begged me, however, to ask Hobart Pasha how far the Russian stories of the damage done by them, &c., were true, as he wished to know the real facts of the case. The Admiral complied; saying that the Turkish ship had been only struck by one shot, which hurt nobody, and that the only advantage the Vesta seemed to have had was that of steaming faster than her opponent. Afterwards I heard from Russian officers the true story. The commander of the Vesta, in a fit of rage during the chase, took up a shell and dashed it on the deck, where it exploded and killed or wounded about a dozen of the crew. The business was hushed up as much as possible; but it is said that the officer in command had to leave the navy.

Occasionally our town was favoured by the visit of an agent of the Secret Police Bureau, in a handsome light-blue uniform, whose appearance was always a source of conjecture, and perhaps terror, to the officers of the corps there. After one of these visits six artillery officers of the same battery were sent under arrest to Russia by the first steamer. At another time the suicide of an officer was attributed (in whispers) to the arrival of one of these dreaded officials, although more openly it was said to be owing to losses at play. That the Russian political police never forgives is pretty well known. Here is an illustration. In the year 1830 Stanislas Jablonowski, the son of a Polish country gentleman, was appointed from one of the military schools at St. Petersburg to a commission in a Guards' Regiment, and had leave to visit his home before joining. While he was still with his family the Polish insurrection broke out, and the lad was ordered by his father to join the insurgents. He did so, much against his own will (as he told me), his Russian military education having somewhat blunted his patriotism; but as his father threatened him with the paternal curse in case of disobedience, he threw in his lot with the patriots. When in the following year the insurrection was extinguished, young Jablonowski was fortunate enough to escape through Wallachia to Turkey, where he entered the regiment of Cossacks of the Guards (then chiefly composed of Christians of all nationalities and officered by Poles, the commander being General Czaykowski Pasha). In this regiment he rose gradually to the rank of adjutant-major; and left the service, infirm and broken in health, about 1875, obtaining a small berth of three of four pounds a month as assistant surveyor of roads in the district of Sliven. Here he vegetated quietly till 1877, and, unfortunately for himself, elected to stay in the town of Sliven until the entry of the Russians, never dreaming that he would be punished for having fought against the Russians forty-seven years previously. But the police section of the army which occupied Sliven brought with it seven photographs of persons who were "wanted," and among them was a portrait of Jablonowski taken six years previously at Adrianople. Although arrested, he was at first treated very leniently and invited daily to dinner by officers who knew his story; but a few weeks afterwards orders were received to convey him to the Danube headquarters, and he was sent under escort, with a commissariat transport caravan. At first he was allowed to sit on a baggage-wagon, from which, after an hour or so, he was forced to alight and walk. For some distance he managed to make his way through the snow and mud, then fell, was flogged with the national whip (nahaika) till he stumbled up and proceeded a few more paces; then he fell a second time, and flogging proving useless, was shot through the head and his corpse left lying by the roadside.

It is only fair to say that every Russian officer who was acquainted with this instance of "long animity" seemed to blame both the arrest and the subsequent treatment of poor Jablonowski. But the fact that Bulgarians in general are well aware of Russia's unsparing treatment of "rebels" or political enemies, will no doubt prevent the return of the Nationalist movement in Bulgaria from making terms with her, except when neither resistance nor flight is possible.

BOYS' CRICKET A CENTURY AGO.

THE history of cricket still awaits its Freeman and its Stubbs; perhaps stumps were a more appropriate name for the future chronicler. The existing manuals, such as Box's, are of the pre-scientific period; though materials have been collected to some extent by the erudite Lillywhite and the patient Pycroft. What we offer here is a mere excursus on cricket, as played by small boys in 1774. The student of evolution will acknowledge that cricket probably began among boys on the village green, where it still lingers as volley-krikett, with certain singular survivals and stunted rudiments of the pre-historic pastime. We happen to have picked up dir ctions for the instruction of young cricketers more than a hundred years ago, in a book where, perhaps, a less zealous research might have expected nothing of the kind. This volume, in the smallest practicable duodecimo, is entitled: "The Drawing School for Little Masters and Misses, containing the most easy and concise rules for learning to draw, with the whole art of kite-flying" (Carnan, 65, St. Paul's Churchyard, 1774.) With this is bound up "Juvenile Sports and Pastimes" (1776), which contains the cricketing part; for, important as the stroke called "the draw" may have been, a whole volume, "The Drawing School," is not devoted to it.

Our author, who styles himself Master Michael Angelo, gives a taste of his skill with the pencil in a vignette illustrative of the noble game. The wickets (only two stumps) are about a foot high, and are defended, with a bat crooked like a hockey club, by a lad in a cocked hat and knee-breeches. Shortleg, his hands in his pockets, appears indifferent to being cut over. The bowling is underhand. Scorer sits at point, cutting "notches" in a stick. Master Michael Angelo spells them "knotches." At that time the running of byes and overthrows was a novelty, disliked by our conservative author. He points out that, given a bad wicket-keeper and bad fields, a bad bat may get runs. But he candidly admits that the new rule may improve the fielding. The inattention of the seekers-out is precisely what the rule was intended to prevent. Entering into details, Master Michael Angelo advises the young sportsman never to buy a bat with the handle bound with string. Makers only string the bat for the purpose of concealing defects and selling the article at a higher price. "I would therefore advise any little artist to bind his own bat, which he may easily do at a very small expense in the following manner." First, get a ball of twine——but little artists are now too lazy to string their own bats. You should always choose those bats "the bottoms of which have a turn outwards;" and indeed they must be singularly handy for Mr. Page's favourite stroke. The wicket "is composed of two stumps and a ball," it is now composed of two balls and three stumps. Master Michael thinks sticks for driving hoops makes the best wickets; he has a passion for making everything at home, out of something else, and under "Hoops" would probably advise making stumps into hoop-sticks. "Little thin pieces of deal about six inches high," as he says, are very inadequate stumps, giving the batter an undue advantage and encouraging "grubs." The balls should be made of——as one would guess——"the skewers butchers use to fasten their meat." You should always take at least three pairs of stumps with you, for fear of accidents. As to play, the directions are of little value. "The legal distance from the wicket is the length of your bat." Rather scanty allowance this seems. You should chop a grub, "so as to turn it aside;" but if the ball comes hopping along, then raise the bat and "strike the ball with your force." "Do not straddle too wide before your wicket"——a defect, to our poor judgment, of the Harrow school of batsmen. "Bowling is very laborious, but requires only practice and a strong arm." Here Master Michael Angelo is quite wrong; bowling requires native genius and a strong intellectual application. As to fielding, the only rule is "give" to catch," by which its force will be stopped by degrees, and not all at once. By this method your hands will not be jarred, nor will you so often drop the ball as those do who observe a contrary method." Having thus exhausted his subject, Michael Angelo goes on to "new improvements in the game of hockey." In your eagerness to reach "the hockey," or "kockey," "it is considered as very ungenteel to strive either to throw another down, or to trip up his heels." "The on Tops" are chapters of matters (not to say of topics) comparatively frivolous; but probably Master Michael Angelo made more dumps than runs.

"ILLITERATES" IN 1885-86.

FROM the recently issued parliamentary return, of which we gave a summary a few days ago, it appears the least illiterate constituency in England and Wales is that of South Paddington, represented by Lord Randolph Churchill. In 1886 only one illiterate was recorded in a poll of 3,345. At the election of 1885 the figures were almost as creditable—7 illiterates to 4,046 voters. The metropolitan constituencies show the best results by carefully guarded lane. On the whole Beresford's, is a good second to Lord Randolph's, with only 2 illiterates among 4,717 voters; while the South Division of Kensington—Sir Algernon Borthwick's—has but 3 illiterates among its 5,178 voters; the Norwood Division of Lambeth—Mr. T. C. Bristowe's—3 illiterates in a total poll of 4,940; and the East Division of St. Pancras—Mr. G. Wyndham's—4 illiterates among 4,153 voters. These seats, with Grantham (the best record in England out of London—3 illiterates to 2,358 voters) are all held by Conservatives. By far the most illiterate constituency in England and Wales is Dudley, which occupied a similar proud position at the general election in 1885. A Conservative also holds the seat. At the 1886 election the illiterates here were 1,293 to 11,020 voters—an improvement, however, on 1885, when the figures were 1,473 and 11,588. Dudley supplies nearly as many illiterates as all the burghs in Scotland combined; and a notable comparison is afforded by Lambeth, where the three divisions, with 15,707 voters, have only 13 illiterates. There is not a single constituency in England and Wales with a clean record. Scotland, however, provides us with three instances—the Western Division of Aberdeenshire (where there was also no illiterate in 1885), with 5,511 votes; the Falkirk Burghs, with 5,305 votes; the St. Andrews Burghs, with 1,848 votes; and the Stirling Burghs, with 3,911 votes. These constituencies are respectively represented by Dr. Farquharson (G.L.), W. P. Sinclair (U.L.), H. T. Anstruther (U.L.), and Campbell-Bannerman (G.L.). The most illiterate constituency in the kingdom is, of course, an Irish one—South Donegal, represented by Mr. B. Kelly, Nationalist and grocer. Of 6,304 voters in this enlightened corner of her Majesty's dominions there are exactly 3,214 illiterates, which means that more than one-half of the electorate can neither read nor write! This should form another "Irish grievance" for which the Conservative Government will doubtless be held responsible. While all the countries in Scotland show but 3,303 illiterates, this one division of Donegal has 3,214! It speaks volumes for the "intelligence" of the men represented by the Nationalists that one in every five is illiterate, and that among the 194,994 voters who recorded their votes in Ireland at the last election there should be nearly as many illiterates as among the 2,416,272 voters in the whole of England and Wales. The exact numbers are:—England and Wales, 35,387 illiterates; Ireland, 36,722 illiterates. The statistics for Ireland prove almost conclusively that the most intelligent electorates are those represented by Conservatives. Antrim has four Conservative members—votes, 11,903; illiterates, 987. Formanagh has two Parnellite members—votes, 11,863; illiterates, 2,968. County Down has three Conservative members and one Parnellite. The Conservatives represent 23,365 voters, of whom 1,512 are illiterate; while the Parnellite, who represents only 8,602 voters, has 1,852 illiterates in his band. In Belfast, again, while the three Conservative members have 514 illiterates among their 16,747 voters, the Parnellite member has 892 illiterates among his 7,561 voters. This accounts for Mr. Sexton's "great Liberal victory." In 1885 the proportion of illiterate votes to total number of votes recorded was:—For England and Wales, one in every 47; Scotland, one in 58; and Ireland, one in 4½. In 1886 the proportion is:—England and Wales, one in 52; Scotland, one in 74; and Ireland, one in 5½. For England and Wales, as well as Scotland, the proportion of illiterate voters to total number of voters will be slightly different from the above, as in 24 English cities and boroughs, and in one Scotch burgh each elector has two votes. In spite of this, however, the figures for 1886 show a decided improvement upon the statistics of the preceding election; and an analysis will prove that both Conservatives and Unionist Liberals will have little chance of success in disputing with the Gladstonians' possession of that coveted title "the stupid party" in the State.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers *everywhere* at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo American Drug Co., Limited 33, Farringdon road, London.

A LAND OF OIL AND FIRE.

MISS GORDON CUNNING contributes the following to the *St. James's Gazette*:—"Only about six months have elapsed since the peaceful slumberers in villages on the shores of beautiful Lake Taraweru, in New Zealand, were awakened at midnight by the eruption of the majestic mountain on whose summit the great warriors of five centuries had been laid to rest without a suspicion that the mountain itself was fated to prove their funeral pyre. Swift and sudden was the destruction of those pleasant villages—one engulfed in the lake, one overwhelmed beneath burning ashes, and the third embedded in boiling mud.

It is little more than a month since we had to chronicle how, with no other warning than that of a few pre-monitary earthquakes, the inhabitants of one of the Tongan Isles were terror-stricken by the rending asunder of the shores of a peaceful lake and the eruption of a stupendous column of flame.

And now a telegram from St. Petersburg announces that a very similar event has just occurred on the shores of the Caspian Sea, in the very heart of that marvellous petroleum region where the apparently inexhaustible supplies of earth-oil have attracted an immense population. The great town of Baku has now a coast-line of about six miles, sweeping round a well-protected harbour crowded with shipping—ships of all tonnage, all fitted with tanks to store the oil that pours from a hundred fountains.

From time immemorial this spot has been deemed sacred by the Ghebres of Persia, who recognize in the flame of the native naphtha a sacred fire symbol. Here for at least 2,000 years the sacred earth-fed flame has burned unceasingly and the temple of Surukhani has been a centre of reverent pilgrimage. This native naphtha flows from the soil in so pure a form as to burn without rectification, and is, indeed, so inflammable that the naphtha gas occasionally ignites spontaneously and plays in pale flames above fissures in the rock. On stormy nights those flames have been seen to blaze up with an awful spirit-light which, in the eyes of the Ghebres, invested the spot with special sanctity: a sanctity intensified by the fact that here, according to Arabian chroniclers, a great volcanic mountain was in full action till eight hundred years ago. Since then the thermal forces have expended their energies on spouting oil and therewith saturating the desert plain of the Apsheron Peninsula; and truly a more repulsive site for a great city could not well be found.

It is a plain about fifteen miles in width and projecting thirty miles into the Caspian from the point where the Caucasus terminates on its shores. The whole surface of the ground is black with waste petroleum, which in cold weather hardens to the consistency of asphalte, whereas beneath the blazing midsummer sun the foot sinks in the depth of two or three inches. Every breath of wind raises blinding clouds of black bituminous dust, formed by the coarse black naphtha with which the streets are periodically "watered"—true water being too precious to be thus wasted. This dust, combined with the dense smoke poured from the chimneys of somewhere about 300 refining factories, does nothing to improve the atmosphere!

And here, day and night, the oil-fountains pour forth their hideous black streams. They yield an average of from 25 to 35 per cent. of pure oil, and from 20 to 30 per cent. of refuse, which makes excellent fuel for the great fleets of oil-steamers and locomotives. The supply may well be deemed inexhaustible, inasmuch as 12,000 square miles in this region are found to be oliferous, and of this vast surface only six miles have as yet been developed. The oil bearing stratum extends beneath the Caspian Sea, where it crops up in Tcheikan, a true Isle of Oil. Here the oil literally streams into the sea from hills and cliffs which may be said to be formed of ozokerite—in other words, of crude paraffin. On the eastern shore of the Caspian it reappears at various points, as for instance, at the Neft or Naphtha Hill, where the deposits are officially valued at £35,000,000 sterling.

Then, again, as Baku lies at the eastern extremity of the Caucasus range, so at its western extremity lies an oil-field extending over about 250 miles. It terminates in the peninsula of Taman, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff—a region abounding in active mud-volcanoes and occasionally shaken by earthquakes.

Now the fire-giant who tends the great laboratory beneath the Caspian seems disposed to emulate the example of his brethren in New Zealand and Tonga. Hitherto he has been satisfied with such sport as turning on such an oil-stream as that which gushed forth three years ago from one of the Baku springs, spouting with such force as to break to pieces a cast-iron plate which had been fastened over the well in order to divert the flow to a different direction. A neighbouring oil-spring, on being tapped, threw up a column of petroleum to twice the height of the Great Geyser in Iceland, forming a huge black fountain 200 ft. in height—a fountain, however, attributed solely to the removal of the pressure on the confined gas, as there is no perceptible heat in these gushers. It was visible for many miles around; and on the first day it poured forth about 80,000 barrels, and, with gradually diminishing power, kept pouring forth for nine days, when it finally subsided, leaving its unfortunate owners (an Armenian company) well-nigh ruined by the claims brought against them by neighbours whose lands were destroyed by the oil-flood. One house which stood near the spring now lies buried beneath a sand-hill, which alone marks the site of this too prodigal fount.

Quite recently a still mightier naphtha-flow suddenly commenced playing with such vigour that a number of buildings were swamped. For some days it continued altogether uncontrollable, and fears were entertained for the safety of the town of Baku.

Now, however, a more appalling terror has appeared in this regions where there is so enormous an amount of inflammable matter that one might well dread the kindling of the most carefully guarded lane. On the night of the 15th of January the inhabitants of Baku were awakened by a violent shock which caused all the windows to rattle, and suddenly the darkness of the night was illumined by an intense light as though the city were aflame. It proved, however, to be the reflection on the heavens of a great fire at a distance; but no one dreamt that its locality lay within the earth. Nor was this surprising, for the following night, when the same awful glare became visible; and shortly before midnight a terrific explosion was heard, immediately followed by a vast column of flame apparently about 350 ft. in height, shot up from the summit of the Lok Batan, close to the Ponta railway station. It was a calm night with scarcely a breath of wind; so the flames continued to ascend quite vertically, carrying large masses of dark matter, which fell back into the crater. Considerable heat was felt at the distance of fully a mile, and the whole country was lighted by a glare brighter than that of the sun at noonday. This lasted for about thirty hours, but not continuously, the column occasionally subsiding. The volume of liquid mud ejected in this period has overspread a tract of about a square mile to a depth varying from 7 ft. to 14 ft.

ADMIRALTY CONTRACTS.

THE following summary of the report of the Committee appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inquire into the contracts of the department which is to be presented to their lordships is furnished by the *Daily Telegraph*:—"The committee, has taken the evidence of the Directors of the Contracts, Stores, Victualling, and other department, and of the late Director of Naval Construction, as well as of other officials, outside contractors and manufacturers, &c. It believes that the purchasing of Admiralty supplies by a single officer, the Director of Contracts, is a good one. He should, however, have greater powers than at present. The committee alludes to the many and grave defects which it believes to exist in the general administration of the Admiralty. These defects chiefly arise from a want of co-operation between the Director of Contracts, and the receivers, examiners, and users of various articles supplied; thus a delay in furnishing specifications and patterns follows. When stores are purchased it is the business of the storekeeper to notify the fact to the principal officer of the department for purposes of examination. These principal officers have so much other work that they relegate the duty of examination to subordinates, such as foremen, on whom is cast the responsibility of pronouncing on the quality of the goods delivered. The examination of stores should not be conducted by those into whose charge they pass when required for use. The matter of hulls and engines is so important that the committee refers to it at length. The present plan is for specification and designs for hulls to be prepared by the Director of Naval Construction, also by the Engineer-in-Chief. Important details are often omitted, such as number of trials, diameter of screw, and so forth. The principle of paying a premium on each indicated horse-power developed is declared to be injurious and costly. Along with invitations to tender for engines, an intimation is generally furnished to the effect that alternative designs will be taken into consideration, thus evincing a want of confidence on the part of the Admiralty in their own specifications. This destroys any fixed basis of value in estimating tenders. The committee thinks that competitive designs should be invited before asking contractors to tender. As evidence of the unsatisfactory nature of the present system, the contracts for engines of the Renown and Sans Pareil are mentioned. In 1885 tenders were invited for engines to indicate 5,500 horse-power by natural draught, and 8,500 by forced draught, for both these ships. The offer finally accepted provided for engines of 10,000 horse power, although two others for the precise amount of horse-power required had been received. The estimate made by the late professional officers, Sir N. Barnaby and Mr. Wright, C.B., of the value of the additional power thus supplied, the committee believes to have been purely arbitrary and fallacious, for while they placed it at £15,000 for each ship, another witness of large experience placed it as low as £2,000, and two other contractors offered to supply the extra power required free of cost. Details of a similar kind are given as to contracts for the Nile and Trafalgar. The opening of tenders, the committee considers, should take place in presence of a member of the board, or under instructions from the First Lord. The committee is farther of opinion that the list of firms who have been called upon to tender for the supplies of many articles, especially coals, canvas, and timber, has been too limited. Novel machinery should not be allowed to be tested by the makers, persons in the service, at the public cost, and patents afterwards be taken out to the prejudice of the service. More expedition is required in the passing of contractors' claims for ships and engines. Conferences between the heads of the purchasing departments of the Admiralty, war, and India Office would be of general benefit. The committee finally summarises its recommendations under 32 heads, the most important of which have been already mentioned. It is further suggested that the heads of departments should be held responsible for the correctness and sufficiency of the particulars furnished to the Director of Contracts. The committee is unanimous on the above points, with the exception that Mr. Charles Hotham disapproves of investing the Director of Contracts with any responsibility of making contracts for building or repairing ships and constructing engines, on the ground that he cannot be expected to know anything whatever of such subjects. The Controller should be allowed to make his own contracts for these matters, having competent professional assistants to advise him."

A NEW FRAUD.

NUMEROUS prosecutions, our Liverpool corespondent writes, have recently taken place in various towns in Lancashire for the sale of adulterated pepper, and the magistrates have inflicted fines, varying in amount from 20s. to £5 and costs. The cases themselves were of an ordinary character, and in most instances it was proved that the retailer had received the pepper as genuine from the wholesale grocer or the manufacturer, and that he had sold it just as it came into his possession. That it was adulterated to the extent of 12 or 20 per cent., however, was proved beyond dispute, and hence the convictions by the magistrates. The investigation of these cases—in all there have been about 270 of them—has brought to light a curious revelation in connexion with the pepper trade. Some months ago the spice grinders throughout England received a letter from a firm in Leghorn offering to supply them, at a low price, with an article which was described as "poivrette," or pepperette, for admixture with pepper. It was obviously an adulterant, and possessing none of the qualities of genuine pepper, could only be used for increasing the bulk and weight of the condiment, and so augmenting the profits of those who resorted to its use. A large quantity of this poivrette appears to have been imported into London. The extent to which the adulteration was carried is illustrated by the fact that almost all samples of pepper submitted to recent examination disclosed the presence of this foreign ingredient. But for a long time the true character of poivrette remained a mystery. Under the microscope it had a close resemblance to pepper in colour, appearance, and cells. It was hard and tasteless and certainly not pepper, but beyond the fact that it was a dense ligneous substance, it baffled the skill of the analyst. The mystery was at last cleared up by Dr. Campbell Brown, public analyst for Lancashire, by a curious inspiration, as he has himself explained. Numerous samples of pepper adulterated by this ligneous substance were under examination, and reflecting that olives were a home product of Lezhorn, he thought the stones might be the adulterant. He had some olive stones ground, and the whole problem was solved. Poivrette was simply and solely ground olive stones, and the hint once being given all other analysts have confirmed the fact. It is needless to say that olive stones, in Italy are useless refuse, and that they might readily be ground and sent to England at a low price. This was the trade that had sprung up at Leghorn, and which English spice grinders were utilising for their own advantage. In his certificate produced during the recent prosecutions Dr. Campbell Brown describes pepperette as "a hard, tasteless, woody substance, absolutely worthless, composed of ground olive stones, imported into this country from Italy and sold at 1d. per lb. for the express purpose of being used for fraudulently increasing the weight of pepper." When it is borne in mind that pepper is sold wholesale for about 1s. 4d. per lb., it is apparent that the admixture with it of a foreign substance costing only 1d. per lb. must represent a substantial profit to those who use it. It would probably not be an exaggeration to say that a pepper grinder in a considerable way of business introducing 15 per cent. of the poivrette into his manufacture would net £5,000 a year by the adulteration. It is not alleged that the foreign ingredient is deleterious to health, but ground olive stone is not pepper, and the persons who buys and pays for pepper at the price of the genuine article is defrauded by the sophistication. It is on this ground that the prosecutions have been instituted, and they have not been without practical effect. It is now announced that the manufacture of poivrette at Leghorn has been discontinued, and that its importation into England has ceased. It is not a little suggestive, however, that it has just made its appearance in America, and that there is an evident desire to open the illegitimate trade on that side of the Atlantic.

APPALLING HORRORS IN THE BACKWOODS.

THE Legislature of the State of Michgan has just passed, under a spasm of universal horror, a new law imposing five years' penal servitude in the case of any person, male or female, convicted of having any connection with the dens of vice which exist in the lumber camps of the North-West. The woods are said to abound with these frightful haunts; from fifteen to twenty-five girls are kept imprisoned in each for a few months. When worn out with incessant outrage they are turned adrift. The *New York Herald* says:—

"There is but one term which fitly describes the state of things that has been unearthed in many of the lumber and mining camps of the Northern Peninsula by the investigation now in progress, and that term is hellish. Atrocities which cause the outrages of the Apaches to pale in comparison have for months and years been committed on women and girls who have been lured to their terrible fate in these camps. The locality is remote; it is secluded. The backwoods enclose most of the places, where men do not go on pleasure, where the rough element almost entirely prevails, where the law is broken with impunity, where many of the officers chosen to execute the law are themselves rough and licentious. In short it may be said to be beyond the confines of civilization. It was found out gradually. Young women have suddenly disappeared from their homes in New York, Chicago, Milwaukee and other large cities in this country and Canada. They were as dead but their bodies were not found. Young women of sixteen, seventeen, eighteen and twenty, respectable and honest. But poor, lured to the woods by male and female brokers and agents by promises of big wages as waiters in lumbermen's hotels and fare paid, only to find them large haunts of vice, isolated yet accessible to their patrons, surrounded by slab fences twenty and thirty feet high, guarded by human brutes and fierce dogs. She who enters leaves hope behind. The victim, until the moment of her entrance entirely ignorant of the character of the place, has her shoes taken away. It is winter. Deep snow covers the ground. The nearest railroad station is from five to fifteen miles away. Her outer garments are taken from her. To leave the house is to perish. But she is not permitted to leave it. The boss knocks her down and kicks her into a realizing sense of the exact situation. When she regains consciousness she finds herself half naked and her own dress gone. In its place a short, tawdry skirt which she must put on. What is their for the poor thing to do but submit? She can fly in the shoeless feet, her thin raiment, her ignorance of the country. She can at least make an effort, and at the worst die in the attempt. Many have done so. They have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the keepers; they have gained the open space beyond the stockade; they have penetrated into the thick woods and fled for life and honour. Then the leashes of the dogs are cut, and they ran her down before she has gone half the distance to freedom. Back she is taken to the den of crime; back to a life that is worse than death; back where there is no hope, where all is bad and where hell exists.

The story had been hinted at before, but it was investigated and proved to be true by Mr. Breen, member of the Legislature, and Judge Grant. The new law was passed under the sensation produced by the publication of the facts.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1887.

JOINT STOCK SHARES

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.		Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd		Quotation Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	...	£10	2	p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	...	100	5	p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	...	100	7½	p.ct.	186
Alliance Bank of Simla	...	100	5	p.ct.	145
Bank of Bengal	...	500	5	p.ct.	855
Bank of Upper India	...	100	5	p.ct.	140
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	...	75	4	p.ct.	10prm.
Delhi & London Bank	...	£25	1½	p.ct.	150n
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	...	100	5	p.ct.	120x
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	...	100	4½	p.ct.	105x
National Bank of India	...	£12½	2½	p.ct.	110
Oudh Commercial Bank	...	100	5	p.ct.	103
Rohilkund Kumaon	...	100	4½	p.ct.	101
Simla Bank Corporation	...	325	3	p.ct.	...
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)	...	100	4	p.ct.	80

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co.	...	100	6	ad-int.	...
Agricultural Phosphates	...	100		nil.	20
Alipore Coal Co.	...	100		nil.	120
Arakan Oil Co.	...	Rs. 9		.....	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	...	100		nil.	Lqda.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	...	£10	6	p. ct.	145
Barnagore Jute Factory	...	£10		nil.	65
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	...	100	5	p. ct.	1,550
B. Baraguada Copper (preference A shares)	...	£10		.....	11
Do. Deferred B Shares	...	£1		.....	7½
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	...	100		nil.	80
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	...	£100		nil.	1,200
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	...	10	7	p. ct.	88
Do. Telephone Co.	...	100	88	p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	...	445	Rs 5	p.sh	300
Bowreah Cotton Mills	...	100	5	p. ct.	57
Budge-Budge J. Mills	...	80		nil.	60
Burrakur Coal Co.	...	100	5	p. ct.	150
Calcutta Hydraulic	...	100		nil.	60
Do. Steam Co.	...	100	5	p. ct.	106
Do. Tramways Co.	...	£10		y nil.	77
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	...	10	7	ad. int.	106
Canal Press Co.	...	100		nil.	85
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	...	100	4½	p. ct.	105
Cawapur Cotton Mills Co.	...	100	5	p. ct.	115
Do. Woollen Mills	...	50	y 5	p ct.	55
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	...	100		nil.	35
Crown Brewery Musuri	...	100	y 7	p. ct.	105
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	...	100		nil.	80
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	...	100	6	p. ct.	105
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	...	100		.....	...
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	...	100	2½	p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	...	10		.....	1½
Dunbar Cotton Mills	...	100		nil.	32
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	...	100		nil.	120
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	...	100	4	p. ct.	385
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	...	250		nil.	123
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactoring	...	100		nil.	12
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	...	100		nil.	100
Goosery Cotton Mills	...	200	5	p. ct.	200
Gouripore Co., Ld.	...	100	3	p. ct.	72
Great Eastern Hotel	...	100	2½	p. ct.	57
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	...	75		nil.	28-300
Howrah Docking Co.	...	500	Rs 5	p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	...	100		nil.	69
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	...	100	3	p. ct.	94
Jhaol Pressing Co., Ld.	...	100		nil.	31
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	...	50		nil.	90
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	...	10	y 10	p. ct.	110
Lahore Tramway Co.	...	100		.....	110
Landing & Shipping Co.	...	100		nil.	60 N
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	...	100	y 10	p. ct.	85
Morrison E. & Co., Mirzapur, Tal	...	100	y 10	p. ct.	95
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	...	200	7	p. ct.	290
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	...	10	y 10	p ct.	130
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	...	10	y 12	p. ct.	110
Nasmyth's

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Moortizapo
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Budnaira,
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Kurjut*†	Damergan
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Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Khandalla	Dygaum
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Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallei	Bara'ree
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
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Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee	Becleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
(Dyeri)	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bhynder	Nowsaree	Wasmud	Patree
Bassein Road	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Versur	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Sopalla	Surat†	Bhalui	Lillapore Rd
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	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

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Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Muikid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
oram	Gangawaram	Munagelgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL

Wadwan Junc. do. City	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji	
	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashra	
	Ujaivar	Kunkavav	Songad	
Limbd	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore	
Chuda	Jalia	Yavdi	Vartej	
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi	
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar	

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for
From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
30 minutes for Dinner. †† 40 minutes for Dinner.

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The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in rice, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the nventor and patentee.

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Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit,
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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR MARCH 1887.
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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☞ The GUIDE for March has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
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Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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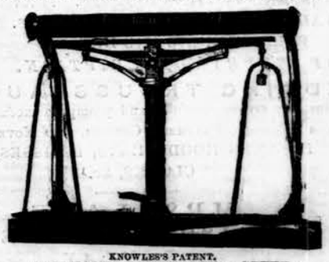
Shows EXACT Counts at a GLANCE.



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ACCURACY. PRECISION. SPEED.
MADE ALSO AS A
CHEMICAL AND DISPENSING BALANCE.
Dispenses with the small weights, which give so much trouble, yet weighs with certainty to *One-thousandth of a grain* or *One ten-thousandth of a gramme*. The Balance is so well constructed that it may be used in the *Chemical Laboratory* and *at the Dispensing Counter alike.*
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The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitable for admixture with Ærated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 41-0. Three star...Rs. 36-0.
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Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair requires strength showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

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Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

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NOTICES.

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EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Extract from article of the Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPP & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries, which is here offered to the world; and the possessor results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and prostration, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous system, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it securely furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

A INS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonised gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of gravel or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy, in packages 1s., 1jd., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, imparts strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, NEPHEW & Co. (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; HALL, HOSKEN & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in lower quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' Guttæ Vitæ or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

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The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select be Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

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NOTICES.

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A SET OF FOUR GOLD

"NATIONAL PLANT"

SCARF PINS,

REPRESENTING

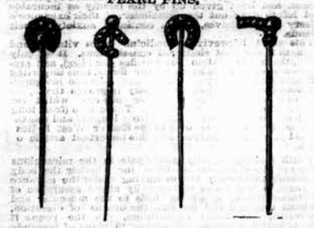
INDIA .....by the Lotus.
ENGLAND ..... „ Oak.
SCOTLAND ..... „ Thistle.
IRELAND ..... „ Shamrock

These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES' USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose being worn in the bonnet strings and dress

CASH PRICES,

The Acorn and "Thistle" pins .....Rs. 16 each.
The Lotus and "Shamrock" pins... „ 12 „
If the set of 4 be purchased Rs. 50, supplied in Morocco case holding the set.

PEARL PINS.



Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 11 cash. Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 13 cash.

GIPSY LACE BROOCHES.

These Pearl-set Brooches are the height of the fashion. The settings are of 18-carat gold; the designs are exquisite; and the finish unsurpassed. Ladies wear any number up to half-a-dozen in the dress and bonnet strings.

Rs. 30 cash. Rs. 12 cash.
Rs. 16 cash. Rs. 11 cash.
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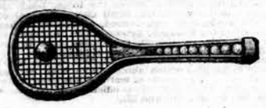
LAWN-TENNIS PRESENTATION BROOCH



A PRETTY GOLD AND PLATINUM BROOCH, Set with Pearls.
Rs. 35 cash.
Without the Pearls, Rs. 27 cash, complete in Morocco Case.

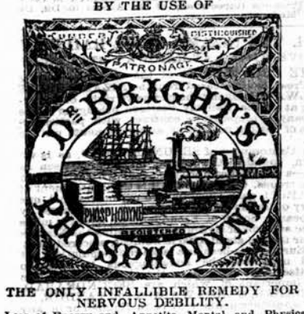
GOLD KEY BROOCH.
Set with Pearls. Rs. 40 cash.

SPLINTER BAR AND HORSE-SHOE GOLD BROOCH
Rs. 27 cash.
Ditto set with Diamonds.
Rs. 113 cash.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF



THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted; and restores manhood to the most shattered and debilitated constitution, from whatever cause arising

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitutes

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS

WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.

SO called because, having watch movements, and being fitted into a handy, portable form of case, they are perfectly adapted to the requirements of Travellers by sea or by land. They all go for eight days, or in otherwords, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position, and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. *They are protected by strong leather cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.* The frames are of solid bronze richly gilded, or of nickel, or enamelled, having thick plate-glass panels all round with polished bevilled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter. Those that strike are spoken of as Clocks, and those without striking parts as Time-pieces.

3½ Inch high, cylinder Time-pieces	Rs. 35
4½ do. do. do.	„ 45
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The same with alarum	„ 65
4½ Inch high, plain gilt Time-pice with lever movement	„ 70
The same with alarum	„ 80
4½ In. high clock, with superior horizontal movement.	„ 90
The same with lever movement	„ 100
5½ In. high do. do.	„ 115
The same with repeater actions	„ 125
The same repeater and alarum ..... Rs. 130 &	„ 140
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finish	„ 200
Lever Escapement, alarum with two Bells striking quarters	„ 225
Highly finished Fancy Enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	„ 275
Largest size, 15 inch high, chiming quarters on four bells, and striking the hours on a gong	„ 450
The Mignon Carriage Time-piece, 2¾ in. high, with enamelled or gilt dial, smallest size	„ 120
Do. do. extra Finish	„ 150
Enamel case, 3 in. high, cylinder	„ 75
The Mignon Carriage Clock, in Enamelled case, with Lever movement, highest quality, extra finish	„ 280

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK.

Like the Carriage Clock, has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at, are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has a strong, well-finished solid brass Lever movement, 5-inch Enamelled dial with bold figures, going Eight Days, striking hours and half-hours, in solid plain case with lock and key. A sound and serviceable article on which dependence can be placed..... Rs. 75

The same as above 6-inch dial	„ 80
Do Time-piece with seconds hand.	„ 65
Second quality Time-piece with 5-in. dial	„ 35
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Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

A member of our staff speaks highly of it as a cure for *toothache*, and altogether it has, in our hands, proved itself to be all that its introducers claim for it, *and we can, thoroughly and strongly, recommend it.*

S GOLDER, 65, Buts, Coventry, writes on August 4th, 1885:

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I have suffered for eight long months with Assam (bad Malarious) fever, and took 2½ ounces of Quinine and 105 grains (min. ?) of Tincture of Arsenicum, but nothing had the desired effect, but Henry's "JVARA-HARI," which I consider *worth its weight in gold.* It was recommended to me by a friend, after I was thoroughly disgusted with all medicines, and no hope of ever getting rid of the nasty fever; and on his recommendation ordered ½ dozen Bottles; so from personal experience I can state that it only wants to be tried to be always used.—E. GASPER. Calcutta, *29th Feb.* 1884.

Allow me to testify in conclusion to the efficacy of both your "THILUM" & "JVARA-HARI," samples of which you were good enough to give me when in Madras. The "THILUM" had a wonderfully curative effect on a very severe Sore Throat that I suffered from which it relieved instantly while the "JVARA-HARI," I used with great effect on a Lady who was suffering from a bad attack of MALARIOUS FEVER in the Central Provinces.

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THE HONORABLE G. O'CALLAGHAN, UMBALLA, writes: "JVARA-HARI." It is a dead cure for fever amongst natives; they all swear by it and say that it is worth Quinine a hundred times over, so please send six bottles.

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TESTIMONIALS.

I have tried your sample of the "HIPPACEA" on one of my horses with a sore back. It was a very severe case caused by a side saddle when hunting in a hilly country; I found it heal the wound, and also encourage the growth of hair more quickly and better than any remedy I have ever yet tried, and in a light case it was really wonderful. Being the hunting season and my horses so liable to hurt, I sent at once for more not caring to be without it in my stables, having proved its really excellent virtue.

Montpelier Riding School, Bath, November 25th, 1884. JAMES ROBERTS, Riding Master.

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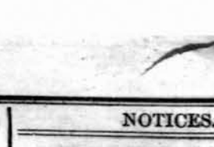

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